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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

CHESTER county is largely infested with foxes.

JOHNSTOWN has a co-operative Library Association.

THE business of Reading is nearly all in the hands of young men.

FRED. HELLER, a soldier of the Mexican War, died on Sunday at Reading.

ALANSON and Sally Hollister of Salem, Wayne county, celebrated their golden wedding last week.

A COLORED editor was admitted to the Pennsylvania Press Association without any opposition thereto.

A WOULD be duellist of West Chester is in jail. The penalty for challenging is very heavy in this State.

SAMUEL WILLAUR of North Coventry, Chester county, aged 75, a prominent Democrat, died last week.

ERIE is enjoying the sensation that one of her fairest and most intelligent ladies is engaged to an English lord.

GEN. IRWIN was recently serenaded by a party of Beaverites and a brass band at his residence in New Brighton.

AT Barkley, Bradford county, a man named Dennis Callahan was killed in the mines Friday afternoon by a fall of slate.

NORTH EAST, Erie county, is in a state of excitement over the discovery of the dead body of a man with the skin peeled off.

JORDAN CRIMMELL was killed on the railroad at Lancaster last week. He was a brakeman and fell between two moving cars.

THE lumber interests are suffering badly for want of snow. Not a single saw mill is stocked with logs, and the result is great scarcity of money.

A MAN named Joseph Long, of Columbia, was killed a few miles from that place in consequence of a heavily loaded wagon running over his body.

A BOILER in Ray's mill, Eldred Township, Warren county, exploded on Saturday, killing a young man named Alpert Vanslyke. The mill was blown to atoms.

DAHL, the murderer of Harlan, near Reading, has been sentenced to death. Previous to sentence he placed a full written confession in the hands of the Court.

REV. DR. CHAS. COOK, of Philadelphia, who, 45 years ago, ex ablished the Beaver M. E. Church, was in that town at the funeral of the lamented Rev. Dr. Franklin Moore.

A MAN named Haggerty was garroted by three men on the bridge between Oil City and Venango on Sunday evening and stripped of a gold watch and sixty-five dollars in money.

THE winter has been so mild that some of the sugar makers in Wayne county have tapped their trees and made considerable maple sugar this January, a thing never done before in that county.

A YERDANT youth of Meadville sent a dollar to New York for a method of writing without pen and ink. He received the following inscription in large letters: *Write with a pencil.* Sold again.

EBENSBURG and Hollidaysburg both claim to have the champion checker player in their respective villages. Some of our old "vags," who have practiced playing the game with their noses through prison bars, might challenge them.

A MRS. SMITH of Binghamton, poisoned herself to death last Friday with a dose of arsenic. She had been attending on a sick husband, and from exhaustion fell asleep and dreamed her partner was dead, whereupon she took the poison which she had in the house for rats.

A HUNTINGDON editor announces an increase in his family and in his jollification propounds this conundrum: "What is the difference between editorial and matrimonial experience? In the former the devil cries for 'copy.' In the latter the 'copy' cries like the devil."

THE proposition of Peter Herdic to organize a new county out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming, is strongly opposed in Tioga as well as Bradford. Some of the most substantial citizens of Canton, the proposed county seat of the new county, discountenance the scheme.

A FEW days ago Mr. Gabriel B. Eldred, of Susquehanna county, wrote to Gov. Geary, stating that he then Prothonotary of the county was dying, and asking the appointment to the office when the death actually occurred. The Prothonotary is dead, and his successor has been appointed; Mr. Eldred is not the man.

WHILE the Fall Creek Coal Company's powder house at Barclay was being filled on Thursday last, Martin Hillary, a boy 12 years of age, managed to fill both his pockets with powder unobserved by the workmen. In shooting off his fireworks, Martin's pocket magazine was ignited, and he was horribly burned from his knees to his shoulders. He has since died.

THE Wrightsville Star says that a colored man named Wilmore recently ate an opossum which weighed nine and one half pounds when dressed, with four pounds of stuffing and a reasonable quantity of bread, at the 'Continental Hotel,' in Columbia, on a wager. Wilmore consumed the above in seven glasses of gin in less than twenty minutes, and at last accounts was living and doing well.

THE farmers in the southern townships of Lancaster county have been engaged in plowing their corn ground and more recently the ground which they intend sowing with oats. The farmers, near Lancaster, have also been engaged in ploughing, and from all sections comes the report that the ground ploughs admirably, and if the present mild weather continues, much of the spring work of our farmers will be done long before the first of April. This is a very unusual circumstance, and upon consulting the 'oldest inhabitant' he informs us that the like has not occurred since the year 1828, when he states the winter was even milder than the present one.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST VIRGINIA is reported to have no State debt.

THE Great Kanawha river is to be bridged at Charleston.

WHEELING rejoices in a Republican administration of municipal affairs.

THE Great Kanawha and Ohio Railroad stock books will shortly be opened and the work put under contract.

MR. WILLIAM ESTILL, of Parkersburg, died on Sunday last, after an illness of near twelve months confinement to his bed.

DANIEL HANUP an employe in the La Belle coal mines of Wheeling, was killed last week by a border caving in upon him. It took seven men to move the rock which fell on his body.

—The steamship Santiago de Cuba, arrived at New York from Havana Jan. 26th, reports that on Feb. 1st, at ten P. M., she collided with the steamship Brunette, from New York for Philadelphia. The Brunette sunk in six minutes. The crew were saved, except two firemen, George A. Coleman and James M'Carty. The Santiago de Cuba came into port leaking badly.

—Reports received from the Red river state that General Riell, chief of the insurgents, had been arrested by the Gudson Bay Company, eight miles this side of Fort Garry, and taken to the fort. This is in accordance with a previous intimation that the Company would soon resume sway in Rupert's land again, but the accounts are meagre and contradictory.

—The Dominion Government has ordered the construction of a large number of boats, to be thirty-six feet long, six feet wide and three feet deep, for the purpose of sending men into the Winnepeg settlement at the first opening of the spring.

—News from Mexico *via* Brownsville represent the revolutionary party in Mexico strengthening. Generals Macias, Yarequi, Pinass, Daville and others are organizing troops to aid the rebels.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870. NO. 29.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Free Oil Pipe Bill—Interest on Deposits of School Funds—Postage Allowance. HOUSE: Metropolitan Police Bill Passed by a Party Vote—Final Adjournment—The Treasury Investigation.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLER: Repealing the sixth section of the act relating to goods, wares and merchandise in store and in transit and to make receipts and bills of lading therefor negotiable.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Extending the act governing Philadelphia Notaries Public to Allegheny county.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. BROOKS moved the reconsideration of the vote of yesterday repealing the third section of the act of 1867 relating to judicial sales and preservation of lien of mortgages so far as the same relates to Orphans' Courts. Agreed to and bill laid over.

FREE PIPE BILL.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Corporations to report a general pipe bill, authorizing any individual or association to transport oil in pipes. Adopted.

INTEREST FOR DEPOSITS.

Mr. HOWARD called up his bill directing the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh to select a bank for depositing school funds at the highest rate of interest. Passed.

Mr. RITAN called up his supplement or Rochester borough. Passed.

POSTAGE ALLOWANCE.

Mr. BROOKE called up the House joint resolution allowing each member and clerk one hundred dollars for postage.

Mr. WHITE opposed the bill and moved indefinite postponement. Lost.

Mr. FUNK moved to amend by adding authorizing clerks to purchase stamps, and postmasters in each House to place them upon members' letters and documents. Lost.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved an amendment reducing the amount to fifty dollars. Lost.

The bill then passed finally and is law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE POLICE BILL.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill was reported as passed by the Senate and made the special order for this afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JOHNSON: For the appointment of a committee to act with the Philadelphia City Councils and Congress in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Franklin Institute in 1876. Adopted.

By Mr. SMITH: For the discharge of all officers of the House, excepting clerks, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and assistants. Ruled out, because it was not competent for the House to discharge officers on a simple resolution.

By Mr. WHITE: For furnishing the House with copies of the Auditor General's and school report.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment instructing the clerks to furnish stamps for postage on the same. Agreed to and resolution adopted—yeas 45, nays 40.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BROWN moved the discharge of the Ways and Means Committee from the consideration of the Senate resolution for final adjournment March 17th. Agreed to—ayes 54, nays 37, indicative of a desire for early adjournment.

DAILY RECORD.

Mr. DILL, of Union, called up his resolution for publication of the proceedings of the Legislative Record, and the two Harrisburg papers at five thousand dollars apiece. Pending discussion adjourned.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met this afternoon and resolved that all examinations of witnesses in the matter of the public funds in the State Treasury should be open to reporters. They then adjourned to meet this evening at seven o'clock, when Treasurer Mackey will doubtless be placed under oath.

Metropolitan Police Bill Passed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed the House finally this afternoon. Yeas 57, nays 37—a strict party vote.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE CRIME CARNIVAL.

The murders committed daily in this city are becoming a prominent feature of the morning news.

Yesterday Patrick Kelley, keeper of a whiskey shop in Front street, was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown ruffian.

Joseph Bulch, leader of a gang of ruffians, attempted to kill James Fisher in Canal street.

Mrs. Catharine Welch, who was beaten by her husband, in Mulberry street, lies in a very critical condition.

Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, attempted to assassinate his jailor and a fellow prisoner on Monday.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday morning in the murder case of William Townsend, and the prisoner, Reynolds, was fully committed. He was sullen at the examination and pretended to be stupefied. He inquired with some interest how many years he was likely to get. The popular indignation at the tardy meting out of justice is aroused, and Vigilance Committees are being organized. Their deliberations have been in secret, but the police officials have taken steps to guard against the violation of the public peace.

Bergh made a descent upon a cock-pit in Brooklyn last night and arrested thirteen spectators and seized eight full fledged warriors. The prisoners will be arraigned to day when Bergh will appear and make formal charges.

Biddle, who shot the Russian, Pavsky, a short time ago at their residence on Bleecker street, gave bail at the tombs police Court yesterday in $2,000 and was discharged from custody.

THE TURF INTERESTS.

A Convention of delegates from the various Trotting Associations of the country assembled in this city to day, Wm. M. Parks, of the Prospect Park Association, presiding. Fifty one Associations were represented. A permanent organization was effected as follows: President, Wm. M. Parks, Brooklyn; Vice President, J. C. Simpson, Dubuque, Geo. H. Saltman, Reading, Pa., Secretary. A committee was appointed to revise the trotting rules and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, February 2.—Gov. Senter transmitted to the Legislature to-day a special message relative to the recent murders by mobs, and asking for additional power to bring the offenders to justice.

The Constitutional Convention adopted and sent to the Legislature a resolution asking the postponement of county elections till the fourth Saturday in March, that the amendment to the Constitution may be submitted to the people at the same time. Referred by both Houses to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, February 2.—The Assembly yesterday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 32 to 27.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Equal Protection to all Persons—The Currency Bill Passed—Yeas and Nays.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a memorial from the Board of Trade of Cleveland, Ohio, concerning the duty on timber.

Mr. FERRY introduced a resolution providing for the printing of copies of the chart of the harbor of Samana for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill in regard to the resignation of Judges in certain cases, with a recommendation for its indefinite postponement.

Mr. CHANDLER, in correction of a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of Tuesday, explained that he had been classed among the inflationists of currency, when he had repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would he vote to inflate the currency to the amount of a single dollar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments Mr. Stewart's bill to secure to all persons equal protection of laws. The bill as amended is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, Indians not taxed excepted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue parties, give evidence and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto.

SEC. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3 That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish means of their vindication, passed April 9th, 1868, is hereby re-enacted, and said act, except 1st and 2nd sections thereof is hereby referred to and made part of this act.

The Senate took up the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon.

Mr. THURMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to strike out the land grant contained therein, and after some debate it was informally laid over.

The bill to extend until February, 1875, the time for the completion of a land grant in aid of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. through the District of Columbia, was discussed and laid over.

The currency bill was then taken up and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. Action was taken on all of them.

Messrs. HOWE and SAULSBURY offered amendments, which were rejected.

The bill was finally passed—yeas 29, nays 25.

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Agard, Hedlogg, McCreery, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Fenton, Fowler, Hamilton, Howe, McDonald, Morrill (Maine), Morrill, (Vermont), Norton, Saulsbury, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman and Vickers.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That $45,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to National Banking Associations in addition to $300,000,000 authorized by the 22d section of the act to provide national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and territories having less than its proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption, approved March 3d, 1864; but a new apportionment of circulation hereinafter provided for shall be made as soon as practicable, based upon the census of 1870.

SEC. 2d. That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the previous month, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Treasury shall redeem and retire an amount of three per centum temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2d, 1867, and July 25th, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes as reported, and may, if necessary in order to secure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to holders thereof by publication or otherwise that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after the date of such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of any national bank, and after such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.

SEC. 3. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State, having more than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require, provided, that the amount of issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the Currency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to associations making the same circulating notes of different denominations, not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the association to which they are issued to pay them upon presentation at the office of the association in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin.

SEC. 5. That every national banking association formed under the provisions of section four of this act shall at all times keep on hand twenty-five per cent. of its outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin of the United States, and shall receive at par in payment of debts gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such payment shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 6. That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes, as provided in the preceding section, shall be subject to all the requirements and provisions of the national currency act, except the first clause of section 22d, which limits the circulation of national banking associations to three hundred million dollars, the first clause of sec. 32d, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York, and last clause of section 32d, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts notes of every other national banking associations at par; provided, that in applying the provisions to the requirements of said act to banking associations herein provided for, the terms "lawful money," and "lawful money of the United States," shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

SEC. 7. That to secure a better circulation of national banking currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their *pro rata* share as herein set forth, and the circulation in this section authorized shall within one year, if required, be withdrawn as herein provided from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national banking currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3d, 1865, but the amount to be so withdrawn shall not exceed $20,000,000. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and amount to be retired by each bank in accordance with this section, and shall, when the circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000 in States having an excess of circulation and withdrawing one-third of their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and then proceeding pro rata with banks having a circulation exceeding $100,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the average, continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of $20,000,000 herein provided for shall be withdrawn, and the circulation withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the distribution of such circulation among such States and Territories upon the basis provided by this act, and upon failure of such bank to return the amount so required within ninety days after said requisition, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Currency to sell at public auction, after given twenty days notice in a newspaper published in Washington City and New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so many of the notes of such bank as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required from it, and shall pay the balance to such banks; provided that no such sale shall be made to withdraw from States having an excess until after the $45,000,000, granted in the first section have been taken.

The census bill was taken up and laid over on orders.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the bureau of construction and repairs and of steam engineering certain unappropriated balances to the credit of other bureaus, was taken up.

Mr. BUMBULL objected and spoke against such transfer. The bill was then laid aside.

Mr. HOWE, on leave, addressed the Senate in support of the bill recently introduced by him more effectually to preserve neutral relations of the United States. The bill repeals certain sections of the act of 1818, which forbids the hiring of an American citizen to enlist in a foreign army, or his going abroad for that purpose, and prohibits American ship builders from being concerned in building, fitting out or equipping vessels designed to cruise against any foreign power with whom we are at peace.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to end the census bill, and considerable discussion followed upon the proper course of procedure, but without coming to an understanding on the subject, the Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported several private bills, which passed.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may at this time be confined in jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offenses, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such persons which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

After discussion by Messrs. Swann and Wilson, of Minnesota, in favor of, and Messrs. Williard and Cox against the resolution, it went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Poland, Garfield and Cox as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. DYER presented a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature as to the militia of the State.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution declaring that the people of Cuba have for more than fifteen months carried on active hostilities against Spain for independence, that they have established and still maintain a *de facto* government, and now occupy with their armies, and control a large portion of the Island, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report reasons, if any exist why the Republic of Cuba should not be recognized by the United States Government as a belligerent. Adopted.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to amend the act of April 10th, 1869, extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock and Ft. Smith R. R. Referred.

Mr. PAINE introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at military stations and other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach of storms. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization. Recommitted.

Mr. FERRIS offered a resolution of inquiry as to special agents and assistant special agents of the Treasury Department, amount of mileage paid them, &c. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to dispose of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas to actual settlers only. Referred.

Also, to amend act granting lands to Kansas for railroad purposes. Referred.

Also, memorial of Kansas Legislature in favor of the readjustment of the apportionment of representation in the several States.

Also, concurrent resolution of Kansas Legislature in favor of the removal of the National Capital to Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, and instructing Senators and Representatives to vote against additional appropriations for public buildings in Washington.

Mr. BANKS asked the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state whether that Committee had considered any measure for the relief of the large number of mechanics discharged from navy yards in various parts of the country?

Mr. DAWES replied a bill for that purpose was before the Committee and would probably be reported to-morrow morning after a conference with the Navy Department.

Mr. PACKARD, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the survey and sale of unsold public lands in Porter and Lake counties, Indiana. Referred.

Mr. TAFFE introduced a bill to amend the act regulating trade intercourse with Indian tribes. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ferry in the Chair, and took up the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for the poor of the District of Columbia, allowing $10,000 worth of condemned army clothing to be distributed, and assigning store houses in Judiciary Square to the Women's Christian Association for employment to indigent women.

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion. Several amendments were offered, but none adopted, except one by Mr. Logan for the issuing of rations to the Cuban patriots, leaving the other provisions of the bill for clothing, &c., as in the original.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which, without final action, at 4:20 adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Investigation by the Senate Committee.

Mr. MACKEY ON THE STAND.

His Testimony in Detail.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee to investigate the manner in which the State Treasurers for the last ten years have managed the State funds, and whether they have made any illegal use of the same, held a meeting this evening, Senator Billingfelt in the chair.

The chairman called for the reading of that portion of the Governor's message which alleged that no man had been elected State Treasurer who had not become rich.

Senator White inquired whether subpœnas had been issued as required to ex-State Treasurers Kemble, McGrath, Moore, Irwin and others, and to the Chief Clerks Taggart and Nicholson.

The Chairman replied that the necessary papers had been issued and that many of the persons were in attendance, including Messrs. Mackey, Kemble, McGrath and Nicholson. Letters had been received from Henry D. Moore and Gen. Irwin, both expressing their inability to be present to-night, but their willingness to appear as soon as they could reach Harrisburg.

The examination then commenced. Mr. Mackey was sworn and questioned by Senator White.

Question. Are you State Treasurer? Answer. Yes.

Q. What is the balance in the Treasury now? A. I cannot tell the balance in figures exactly, without referring to the books. I think about seventeen hundred thousand dollars. My report gives the figures to the 30th of November, and my books will show any day you look at them.

Q. What amount of money is there in the Treasury? A. Six million two hundred thousand Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-five hundred thousand Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Q. To what fund do these bonds belong? A. The sinking fund.

Q. Where are these bonds? In the vault.

Q. Where have they been during your term of office? A. They have never been out of the vault, except to show to the Attorney General.

Q. Did you ever use those bonds for the purposes of speculation? A. They were never out of the Treasury, except at the time I mentioned. I never used them in any way.

Q. Where is the money that is due the Commonwealth? A. Scattered over the State in various banks.

Q. Are the banks believed to be solvent? A. I have every reason to believe so, with the exception of two.

Q. State what those exceptions are? A. The failure of banks in 1861 and 1865. One had about seven thousand and the other about three thousand.

Q. Was the money in your hands ready to be used at any time to meet the demands of the Treasury? A. Yes, sir, every dollar of it, except the advances made to members of the Legislature and others officers, for which I get no credit.

Q. With that exception, is all the money in the Treasury liable to be called on for the purposes of the State? A. Yes.

Q. Has there ever been a time since you came into office that all the money of the Commonwealth has not been available? A. There has been a short time that every dollar received by me was not subject to call at a moment's notice.

Q. Have you ever used money of the Commonwealth for purposes of speculation in gold or stocks? A. I have already answered this question. I never did have a dollar of the Commonwealth money invested in stocks or bonds, or anything of the kind.

Q. Have you ever refused to pay any liabilities of the Commonwealth on proper demands? A. Not when due. I may explain. I do not know if we have any authority, but it has been the custom of this office to refuse to pay warrants of delinquent counties. This was done by legal advice, as a matter of policy.

Q. Have you ever used any money of the Commonwealth for the purpose of controlling elections?

Mr. Mackey—Do you mean money of the Treasury?

Mr. White—Yes, sir.

A. No, sir. I have spent a little of my own money occasionally, but not of the Commonwealth.

Q. I would like to have your opinion officially as to the management of the Treasury and the policy that should be adopted. Could the management of its affairs be made better by any statute? A. Very materially.

Q. Please state by what measure? A. I think the restrictions upon the treasury are unwise. It is unwise to restrict the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to part with bonds of the Commonwealth when they are worth more in the market than their valuation. If money is to be used at all, it is better to use it in lifting our own securities than in any other way.

Q. What do you think of selecting depositaries of Government for State funds. A. I never gave it much thought. I do not think there ought to be depositaries, nor any money in the Treasury. If you exhaust your money, you do not need depositaries. As long as you have money on hand you will have a competition for that money. Depositaries will make a fight for balances.

Q. Would it be wise to select depositaries for balances that are in the Treasury from time to time to meet school and charitable appropriations? A. You cannot run the Treasury without having some balances. I do not care here to express myself fully, because this is not the place. I need more time for such discussion. I have no doubt the Committee could prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case.

Senator Wallace now commenced an examination of the witness and objected to the desultory character which the questioning had assumed.

Q. Give us a detailed statement of the way, manner and time which moneys were paid into the State Treasury. Does your daily report show that? A. Yes, sir; the books show that.

Q. Do your books show all moneys paid into the State Treasury each day? A. Yes; perhaps not each day, but the exact amount.

Interruption by ex-State Treasurer Kemble, who said there was a book kept with a detailed statement of it.

Mr. Mackey replied, Yes, sir.

Q. In your Treasury report is there a detailed statement? A. Yes sir.

Q. The next branch of this inquiry is where and upon what conditions are these moneys kept. When did you come into office? A. On May 3d, 1869.

Q. What amount of money came into your hands on that day? A. I receipted for about eleven hundred thousand dollars.

Q. From whom? A. From the former Treasurer.

Q. Of what was this $1,100,000 composed? A. Monies deposited in banks and checks.

Q. Give us the items. A. That I cannot do from recollection.

Q. Can you do it by examination of the books? A. I don't know even if I could do that. I can only give the gross amount.

Q. I want detailed of what that money was made up, in what conditson the moneys were when they came into your hands. You say it was not cash? A. I could give you details from the books but not from recollection. It was money in bank, sight checks and some other things.

Q. Can you give us a detailed statement of their amounts? A. Idon't think I can.

Q. Can you give us a portion of them? A. Yes.

Q. Can you give us that at our next meeting? A. Yes, if you so desire.

Q. What was the balance in the Treasury on January 1st? A. I cannot give it from memory, but from the books.

Q. Give it to us; have you an approximate idea of how much it was? A. No sir.

Q. Can you give us a detailed statement of how that money was made up, and where deposited, at our next meeting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What banks were the principal depositaries? A. Those in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pitsburgh were the largest depositaries.

Q. What banks in Philadelphia? A. Farmers and Mechanics, which is the depositary by statute, Jay Cooke & Co., Kensington National Bank, J. E. Ridgeway & Co., and the Union Banking Co. These are all I can think of just now.

Q. What were the depositaries in Harrisburg? A. Dougherty Bros. & Co., First National Bank, Mechanics Bank-State Bank and Dauphin Deposit.

Q. What were the depositaries in Pittsburgh? A. Allegheny National Bank, Allegheny Savings Bank, German Savings Bank and Mechanics Savings.

Q. What was your balance with J. E. Ridgeway on the first of August last? A. It was never changed from what I receipted for from my predecessor, namely $100,000.

Q. That is since you come into office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you received any consideration for permitting that money to remain there? A. I cannot answer that question; if I am to be arraigned for supposed malfeasance in office.—

Q. I simply want the fact. A. If I am to be arraigned, I want to be arraigned according to law. I really want to give you the fullest and freest exhibition of the Treasury as far as I am concerned, but I do not wish to be placed in a false position.

Remark by Senator Wallace—I have no threats to make and no promises to make. It would be absurd for us to make threats and equally absurd for us to promise there would be no prosecution. We simply want to know what is the present and past condition of the Treasury.

Mr. Mackey—While I am perfectly willing to give you the exact position of the Treasury, if it is to involve me in a prosecution, I decline to answer the question.

Q. What amount of money was on deposit in the First National Bank of Harrisburg on the 1st of August last? A. That I could not tell you, sir.

Q. Can you give us an approximate statement? No; I cannot.

Q. Can you furnish us that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you do so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of money was on deposit in the Allegheny National Bank on the 1st of August last? A. I cannot answer any of these questions from recollection.

Q. Please give us all of them up to the 1st of August last.

Senator Billingfelt here suggested that Mr. Mackey give the Committee the report of the balances at the end of each month.

Mr. Mackey said he could do that.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Are the moneys all the time liable to draft? A. Yes.

Q. Were these depositaries at all times able to sustain the drafts of your Department? A. I don't know that they were, without giving them some trouble. I do not think any bank would keep its money idle.

Q. How is not the practical working of the system been to permit the banks to use it by loaning? A. Certainly.

Q. Could not you have drawn, for example, a draft upon the National Bank at Harrisburg, of whatever balance was there, and have it honored promptly? A. I suppose it may have been honored, but it might have given them a good deal of trouble.

Q. In answer to General White, you said you had never used any money of the Commonwealth to your individual use in speculation in stocks and gold? A. I have never speculated with a dollar of any money belonging to the Treasury.

Q. Had you a private account, as well as the account of the Commonwealth, with the banks? A. I think I have a little account here with Dougherty & Bros., and I have one at our own bank, but none at any other.

Q. What is the account of the deposit in the Harrisburg First National? A. I cannot give it to you exactly.

Q. Were you ever engaged in speculation with the money that was to your own interest in any of these banks during your term of office? A. I had a little money to do with my own money. I do not suppose being Treasurer would keep me from using my own money as I deemed necessary.

Q. What amount of money were you worth when you went into the Treasury? A. Am I required to answer that question?

Mr. Wallace—Reply not unless you see fit. A. I think I was worth about $20,000 or $25,000.

Q. Can you tell us the amount of deposits to your private account in the Allegheny National Bank? A. Just as it has been heretofore, all along. I could not tell you; there has never been any of State money to my account.

Question by Mr. Brooke—Is that the bank with which you were connected before coming here? A. Yes, sir; and I am connected with it now.

Question by Mr. Wallace—Were you Cashier of it? A. Yes, of course. You understand me to say there was no public money put to my private account.

Q. What amount of money are you worth now? A. I cannot tell you. I do not think I am much changed.

Q. Are you worth no more money than you were before? A. Not that I know of; I would be glad to know it.

Q. Have you made no profits, or benefit out of the funds of the Treasury, other than your salary? A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Have you received any money of the Commonwealth for your own private purpose at any time? A. No.

Q. Have you received any interest as compensation, direct or indirect, at any time for any moneys of the Commonwealth? A. I thought the other question covered that?

Q. Any interest or compensation direct or indirect for moneys of the Commonwealth?

A. For the same reason I decline to answer that, and if I am to be arraigned, I prefer to be done in the right way.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Did I understand you to say that the accounts are balanced every day? A. The books are balanced and cash settled every evening.

Q. Did that balance consist of different kinds of moneys, investments and securities? A. Yes.

Q. By what term do you designate those balances? A. Bank account, draw account, and vault account.

Q. By bank account, do you mean the moneys deposited in various banks of the Commonwealth? A. Yes, sir; and by draw account all the moneys in the drawer.

Q. Cash that they used in making change within the vaults? A. Yes.

Q. You keep your accounts in your books as to what the vault consists? A. Yes; keep it as a vault account.

Q. Do you designate it on your books? A. No; just keep it as a vault account each day.

Q. Put on the table without naming of what it consists? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any record, either public or private, kept of that vault account? A. There is a private record kept always.

Mr. Billingfelt—It may be well to inquire of what these vault accounts consisted of at the time those balances were struck, or what they now consist of. I would not press this question now, but in preparation for the detailed statement.

Mr. Wallace—Under the resolutions of the Senate we are required to investigate the practice of State Treasurers for ten years past. What has been the practice in regard to the use of funds?

Mr. Mackey—I think you have gone through me pretty thoroughly on this subject. You will have to examine details for that.

Q. You know no practice? A. I know my own practice.

Question by Mr. White—You spoke of practice; you know of your own practice; has it been your practice to select solvent banks for your depositaries? A. I have a little interest in that. I have a bond of $80,000 staring me in the face.

Q. Can you state whether in selecting your depositaries you are careful or not to select solvent banking houses in the Commonwealth? A. I have never made a deposit that I did not think I was amply secured in.

Q. State when you have inquired as to current condition of those depositaries? A. Being engaged in the business, I ought to be tolerably familiar with them. I thought I was. I think so yet. I think my successor will get all the money he is entitled to.

Q. Something was said about the practices of your predecessors. State whether your policy in selecting the depositaries for your balances differed from that of your predecessors. A. About the same as ever I have pursued. The routine of the office so far as I knew in most cases. There are some in which I did not.

Question by Mr. Brooke—Did you think that those in which you did not were an improvement? A. I thought so.

Question by Mr. White—There is some talk about the salary of $1,700. I believe that is the salary allowed by the State? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92@92¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117@117¼.

THE proposed new county in the oil districts includes no part of Forest; only Venango, Crawford and Warren are to be cut up.

MISSISSIPPI will complete her reconstruction under the same conditions which were imposed upon Virginia. This is the judgment of the House Committee.

THE subject of the naturalization of aliens is under thoughtful consideration at Washington, and there is reason to expect the adoption of many radical reforms in the existing system.

UNLESS Georgia holds a new election for Representatives, she can have no delegation in the present Congress. Those who now claim seats were chosen for both the last and present Congresses, and their claim is properly ignored.

RUMOR promises a strong opposition, in the Senate, to the ratification of the St. Thomas and Dominican treaties. In the mean time, the Haytiens have united all their factions against Baez, the head of the Dominican government, who has agreed to this annexation.

THE Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Missouri Court, sustaining the validity of a test-oath, founded upon the following clause of the State Constitution.

"No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State."

SENATOR KERR dodged, or was conveniently absent, when the vote was taken on the new county bill of the Lowry Coalition. On the Philadelphia Police bill, finding he could not defeat it, he voted off with another Senator. However he may squirm and hide, the yeas and nays will always uncover the Senator from Butler.

THE rumor that DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great African Explorer, has been burned as a wizard by an African chief, although we may entertain the hope that there is no truth in it, will occasion much anxiety throughout the Christian world, until the certainty of the matter can be arrived at, and profound sorrow should it prove to be true.

OF its own previous statement, that a member of Congress from this State had sold a West Point cadetship for a large sum of money, the Meadville *Republican* says:

"As the party alluded to is not now a member of Congress, there is no need of publishing his name. When the proper time arrives the people of this District will be supplied with the facts, and we have no doubt a better, more satisfactory Congressman than any Congressman appoint."

SPEAKING of Iron Ridge, in Wisconsin yesterday, we erred in locating it in the northern part of that State. It is in Dodge county, about sixty miles north west of Milwaukee. Mr. J. C. B. SMITH of that State, at this moment in our office, states that this great mine has since been traced into Fond du Lac county, which adjoins Dodge on the northeast. That State is full of iron mines, some of which are of great extent.

AN EFFORT is believed to have been made, but without success, to procure from the Supreme Court a decision of the legal tender cases prior to the retirement of Justice Grier. The cases will now have to be re-argued. A correspondent says:

It is reported in some quarters, with some show of authenticity, that the Court at the present is really divided into three opinions, viz: Those who hold that the constitutional amendments *toto*; those who hold that it could operate only prospectively, leaving contracts previously made unimpaired; and those who believe it wholly constitutional.

WESTERN FARMERS.

In a recent article, under the caption of "Farmers and Free Trade," we indulged in some pretty plain strictures upon what we believed to be a fact, that, as a general thing, the farmers of the States lying west of Pennsylvania favored the policy of free trade, and thus prevented the establishment of manufactures among them, the effect of which would be to diversify their industries and secure steady and remunerative home markets for their surplus products. We are glad to learn, however, that in this assumption we were in some measure mistaken, and that the agriculturists of that splendid and populous section of our country are beginning to see that they must have better markets than New York and Liverpool, to reach which costs more than they can afford to pay.

The following extracts from an able article in the Chicago *Bureau* for February, commenting upon our remarks, and taking exception to our too sweeping charge, will be read with much satisfaction by the friends of protection here; for really the strong, vehement and intemperate opposition to the principle of protection which characterized some of the leading papers of these great agricultural States led this community generally, as well as ourselves, to suppose that in this strange wrongheadedness they were sustained by the great body of the farmers. The *Bureau* remarks:

We publish, in another column, an article from the Pittsburgh, Pa., GAZETTE, one of the ablest papers in the country. For the most part, we are in hearty sympathy and agreement with the positions taken by the writer, and submit for them the careful attention of our readers. They are of such strength as no free trade sophistry can undermine, and will commend themselves to the approbation of all who admit that the protection of home interests is the first law for the obedience of an American citizen.

We object, however, to the assumption made,—or to be inferred, perhaps we should say, from the communication, that the North west is under the leadership of the Chicago *Tribune*, or any other journal of this section. That is an able paper, but it by no means speaks *ex cathedra* for the people in its arguments for free trade—*falsely so called*. The people of the Northwest, including the farmers, see and know too well the value of other interests than agriculture, to believe in, advocate or support a policy that would drive from our borders the manufacturing interests so needful for the development and prosperity of the West. The lessons of this present season, especially, are not being lost upon those engaged upon agricultural pursuits, as they see the fatal policy of a dependence upon one department of labor—a single cereal as a staple—and for the sale of that, even, markets growing more and more inaccessible, by expense and distance, annually.

No more false assumptions are made, than those daily sent out by the free trade papers of the country, that of the protection and support given our mechanical industries, "the farmer is robbing himself." We sail under the banner of protection to American industry, and before reading the article from the GAZETTE, had penned an expression of our views, as we considered some aspects of the present conditions of trade, which appears in this number entitled, "Create a Home Market." We assure the editors of the Pittsburgh paper, and all others interested in this subject, the question with the West that is paramount is not *free trade*, but such a policy of protection as will provide for our national indebtedness, and bring out the unbounded mineral and agricultural resources of our section, the development of which is the one great need, to-day, of the Northwest.

CRIME AND DANGER.

The murder of one of the humblest citizens of New York, on Saturday evening, by a ruffian named Reynolds—or Brehm, as he called himself under his arrest—has occasioned a more profound sensation in that city than any occurrence of the kind ever did before. Some how the impression has seized strongly on the public mind, that by the regular course of justice the murderer will not be brought to punishment. Vigilance Committees are forming, and it is possible that there may be in that ill-governed city a re-enactment of the scenes witnessed in San Francisco, some eighteen years ago, when a strong band of determined citizens took the control of that city from a set of corrupt officials, purged it of dangerous scoundrels by hanging some and driving others away, and then restored the regular legal government to the same men they had temporarily suspended.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday has a very remarkable and startling editorial article, headed "Must we have Lynch Law?" from which we quote the closing paragraph:

What we now demand on behalf of an outraged community to know is, whether the atrocious miscreant Reynolds is to be tried or not? If *not*—then it will be high time for the citizens of New York to act as the citizens of other cities have been compelled to do, and see if they cannot bring the present rule of ruffianism and anarchy to an end. The cut-throats are at present our masters. How long will they remain so? Can nothing be done to strike terror into their cowardly hearts? Would any one be surprised, or could the authorities complain, if the Tombs were besieged some night, and Douglas and Reat taken possession of? Is the indignation and exasperation real? This Leonard street Station House—is it impregnable? If once it were understood that the authorities had made up their minds to play the same summary game with Reynolds as they have done with Douglas and Reat, the monster's life would not be safe for six hours. Lynch law is in itself an offence. But sometimes it is palliated by many circumstances. When those who ought to administer the recognized law faithfully are themselves in league with the criminals, Lynch law may at times be almost forced upon a people. This fiend in human shape, this Reynolds, who stabbed an innocent man to the heart, and who now exults over his infernal deed, must and shall be brought to justice. The authorities have trifled with us long enough. If they protect this murderer, it may not be possible for them to avert retribution from themselves.

Such language as this, by a journal unusually so temperate and lofty in its tone as the *Times*, indicates a fearful crisis in the affairs of that great city.

Mr. Peabody's Speculations in Confederate Bonds.

Being among a party of friends at a gentleman's house in London one evening, one of the party remarked to Mr. Peabody that he had read something in a newspaper that day to the effect that he sympathized with the South during the war, and made money by speculating in Confederate bonds. Mr. Peabody immediately jumped to his feet and denied the insinuation with great earnestness, and much apparent feeling. He said he had read similar paragraphs in the newspapers himself, and he was utterly at a loss to know how such an impression could have got abroad. So far from saying anything or doing anything during the war to justify such an imputation, he said that he had uniformly and from the start condemned the course of the South in taking up arms against the Government, and had over and over again sacrificed his own interests and injured his reputation among his English friends and associates by his unwavering adherence to and advocacy of the cause of the North. "As for speculating in Confederate bonds," said he, "the only money that I made out of the South during the war was made in this way: Agents of the Confederate Government called on me and importuned me to use my influence in negotiating a loan for the Confederacy in England. I immediately and peremptorily refused to have anything to do with it, and told them that in my opinion any American ought to be ashamed to have anything to do with an attempt to break up and destroy such a Government as they enjoyed. Finding that I would have nothing to do with their bonds, they sought aid elsewhere. The sympathies of many English capitalists were with them, and they finally succeeded in enlisting four or five men of large means in their scheme, and a meeting was held, at which they were to close the negotiations for a loan of $75,000,000 in the Confederacy, receiving its bonds therefor at fifty cents on the dollar. And before the final papers were to be signed, one of the capitalists remarked to the company that, before he affixed his signature, he thought he would go down and consult his friend Peabody, and see what he thought of it. Another of the party said he would do the same thing, and they both came to me, told me what had been done, and asked my advice. I said, Gentlemen, why will you pay fifty cents on the dollar for these bonds, when by waiting one year, you can get them for 25 or 30 cents on the dollar?

'You do not believe, do you, Mr. Peabody,' replied one of the gentlemen, 'that these bonds can be bought a year hence at that price?'

'I certainly do,' I replied; 'and to prove that I am sincere, I will stipulate to sell you a million dollars worth one year from to-day at 25 cents on the dollar.'

They both then agreed that they would have nothing more to do with the loan, but to show that they had no faith in what I said about the future value of the bonds, they were both anxious to accept my offer, and require me to reduce my stipulation to writing. I did so. The year came round, and Confederate bonds were worth less than even I anticipated. But, gentlemen, I held them to their bargain, and received $60,000 from them in fulfilment of it, which was all the money I ever made by speculating in the bonds of the Confederacy."

THE question is settled as to who is the leader of the House of Representatives—it is Henry L. Dawes. His speech was a masterly effort, not because it was an attempt to vindicate his first speech, but because it was a fair, honest, clear statement of the case as it stands; doing the Departments the justice to say that, while his figures were just as they appeared in the estimate books, the latter were not to be taken as much more in detail than in former years that they did the Departments injustice. But for that he was not to blame, and, so far as his object and desire were concerned, which was to create increased vigilance in the direction of reduced expenditure, he did not think these differences between himself and the Departments would be serious or important. He was confident he had the cooperation of the Executive in the work, notwithstanding the self-constituted championship set up by his colleague, (General Butler.) The speech was listened to with the most earnest attention throughout, though nearly two hours and a half long. Both parties in the House endorsed it, and there is no longer any occasion for charging Mr. Dawes with enmity towards the Executive and the Departments. He has struck the right chord, which will be felt throughout this session of Congress and save millions to the country.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE and all the Justices of the Court called on Judge Grier, at his residence, to bid him "good bye," on the occasion of his voluntary retirement from the Bench and from public life. An address, prepared by Judge Cooke, was read to him, in which reference was made to his past able and brilliant legal services, and the pleasant associations on the Bench with those present. Judge Grier thanked the members for their appreciation and great personal kindness.

A "COLORED Immigration Aid Association" has been organized at Little Rock, Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

(Harrisburg Cor. Meadville Republican)

The bolters are realizing to their bitter sorrow their position, in the just condemnation of the Republican press of the Commonwealth. They feel a sense of humiliation, which they reflect that the entire party condemns them, and the few ironical plaudits they receive from the Democratic press are as harrowing to their hearts as were the words spoken to Judas Iscariot when he received the price for the betrayal of his Lord and Master. The Democratic rejoicing at the success of their diplomacy has lost its charm, and they are already doubting the value of their empty victory. They discover that their Republican allies are not to be relied upon. It a title of the tales they tell on each other are to be relied on, the honest members of the party are a badly sold set of individuals. But the deed is done; and while we trust that no evil will result from it we hope that the Republicans in the respective legislative districts will hereafter elect men who will refuse to do the dirty work of Democratic jobbers.

(From the Lancaster Inquirer.)

In Billingfelt's case the consideration was the Democratic vote for Irwin. We ask the honest Republicans of Lancaster county whether they will permit a man, pretending to be a Republican, to be accessory to the enactment of the scenes witnessed in San Francisco, some eighteen years ago, when a strong band of determined citizens took the control of that city from a set of corrupt officials, purged it of dangerous scoundrels by hanging some and driving others away, and then restored the regular legal government to the same men they had temporarily suspended.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday has a very remarkable and startling editorial article, headed "Must we have Lynch Law?" from which we quote the closing paragraph:

We understand that the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee (Billingfelt) is sorely puzzled to know how to conduct the Treasury investigation, so as to satisfy the people, and at the same time protect Gen. Irwin, who every intelligent man knows, openly violated the law while in office. The Committee, of which Billingfelt is Chairman, charged with the investigation of the State Treasury, and the alleged abuses in the election of Treasurer, is likely to have its hands full, *if it wants to*. Nobody however, who knows Billingfelt, and his connection with the infamous rascality that resulted in the election of Irwin, doubts that he will do all in his power, in his cowardly, underhand way, to prevent the real facts in the case from coming to light. If there should be any facts of importance brought out by the Committee we may be sure it was done in spite of its Chairman—Billingfelt. That there *are* facts that the people ought to know will hardly be denied by any intelligent person who has regard for his reputation for veracity.

(From the Erie Gazette.)

The *Gazette* quotes the significant language of the Inaugural, in which Governor GEARY calls upon the people to rebuke "the *moral depravity* of those in authority, and then says: "Let every honest man, without regard to party, hold all such officials responsible for the trust committed to them, and if they prove unfaithful, overturn the Republican men in control of the Commonwealth had then already transpired. The Erie paper says:

These words have a direct significance. They refer to recent events at Harrisburg, and to the leading actors in those events. It is as the Governor says—If the people do not sternly reprove the *moral depravity* of public men, it is a sure sign that the people have themselves become immoral and depraved. If speculators are permitted to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury, it is evidence that public virtue is too weak to long maintain the freedom and real prosperity of the people. A corrupt man in office is a very cancer upon the body politic. His pernicious influence circulates with dire effect through every channel of the community. His influence is in proportion to the sanctity he seeks to inflict upon the public welfare. As he swells in power, his assaults upon the independence and prosperity of the people sicken and decay. His success is a public calamity. A voter who has come to regard a corrupt office holder with complacency, is himself already corrupted, and unfit to exercise the elective franchise. When the majority of voters have come to this mental and moral status, the free institutions of our country are indeed in danger. A man who does not keenly feel these facts is himself a most striking illustration of their solemn truth.

(From the Oil City Daily Times.)

Does any fair minded man in the party believe that among all the Republican members of the Legislature there are but fifteen honest men, and that the sixty-one who voted for Mackey are arrant rascals? Yet this is what one would be led to believe on perusing the *Commercial*. We know such is not the case with the members from we are personally acquainted with. We know such is not the case with Johnson, of Crawford, McJunkin, of Venango, or Stone of Warren, our nearest neighbors, yet all of them supported the Republican nominee. The fact that such men and many others are slurred and abused for their fidelity to the party ought to open the eyes of earnest Republicans to the enormity of this fierce attack upon their party organization. Without entering into the merits or demerits of the rival candidates for Treasurer, we cannot think it possible for unfit as much average honesty among the sixty one as in the ranks of the notorious fifteen. If men are to be judged by the company they keep, there is a great deal more; for the garments of some of the fifteen reek with corruption, and "birds of a feather" are very apt to "flock together."

(From the Bradford Reporter.)

The Republican caucus nominee for State Treasurer was defeated by a combination, composed of the united Democratic members of the Legislature, joined with a squad of bolting Republicans. This was brought about by means so corrupt and flagrant, as to invest it with a consequence of much greater magnitude than as to who shall be the occupant of the office. * * The contest for the office for weeks past has been conducted in a shameful and profligate manner, so far as the opposition to Mr. Mackey is concerned, and the consummation should meet with the earnest rebuke of every honest man and every sincere Republican. * * It has been apparent for some time that a combination of knavish speculators had been formed to obtain control of the public Treasury, for personal objects, whose tactics have been to raise the cry of "regularity" and "organization" as a screen to hide their own dishonest and unprincipled designs. Whilst thus assailing the State Treasurer, who depended upon his honest and skillful management of the State finances, for his official vindication, the plotters have been engaged in the most nefarious schemes, and have been arranging the most extraordinary combinations to break down the Republican organization, and set aside the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives. We are sorry to be obliged to add that prominent in this unholy scheme were men who have enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party, and who should have been the last to have lent themselves to plots and machinations which endanger the Republican majority in the Legislature, and probably our ascendancy in the State. * * It is notorious that the most open, flagrant corruption ever practiced in Harrisburg, was disclosed and attempted to be employed by the combination seeking the defeat of the Republican candidate. * * These disgraceful acts were the means employed by a combination whose extraordinary professions of public virtue were simply disgusting. * * It is the duty of every Republican journal to repudiate this unholy coalition, and to denounce as traitors and renegades the men who have been concerned in it. The Republican party is not responsible for the disgraceful scenes in the joint Convention, for the iniquity that preceded it, nor for the baleful consequences which may follow. * * The conspirators against the party should meet the doom justly due to those who betray the public interests. Let them be held up to public execration. And particularly should they be held responsible for all the evils which may follow from their treachery. They stand in no enviable position, either morally or politically. They are the representatives of a combination produced by means the most unwarrantable to effect results the most unjustifiable. The suspicion of corruption attaches to every one of the fifteen Republicans who deserted their party and struck hands with Wallace and his forces. It would be very difficult to convince an intelligent constituency that the motives of a representative were pure, when he left his own party, to join a coalition, which was bargaining away the best interests of the Republican party to the Democratic leaders.

(From the Kittanning Republican.)

The Butler *Herald*, Democratic, is the only paper in the Senatorial District that attempts any kind of a defense of the course of Senator Kerr, in the late election for State Treasurer, and this is not at all strange, for the same course is pursued by the entire Democratic press of the State. It was a Democratic victory, and the renegade Republicans that aided them must of course expect to be defended in the columns of the Democratic press. "They are honest Republicans," say they, "joined hands with fifty-two *honest* Democrats, and elected Irwin Treasurer." Of course they did, and who has a better right to defend these fifteen *honest* Republicans, than the Democratic press?

(From the York Herald.)

From present appearances Mr. Lowry has "sold out" the Republican party for his new county and the canal enlargement. There is supposed to be money in both of these schemes, for the Erie Senator. He is said to own a large amount of the worthless canal bonds which is to be made good by the legislation of the present session. He also has large estates at Titusville, which is to be the county seat of the new county, and which is expected to be largely enhanced in value by this project. And to accomplish these schemes, he is apparently willing to sell out the Republican party!

The Paris Tragedy! A Death Stretch of Victor Noir—Prince Bonaparte's Italian Exploit.

The Paris *Figaro* thus sketches the death chamber of Victor Noir: The mortuary chamber has an extremely plain appearance. An iron bedstead, and nothing more. The body is extended on the bed. The feet are uncovered, and the right hand remains gloved. The blood stained shirt is open, and shows the breast. On the left side of the breast is a small hole about the size of a centime. The heart is there; there the ball pierced, and death followed. The pale face still bears a defiant look. The dilated nostrils and half opened mouth give the palor a certain strange aspect. Victor Noir was brave. His look shows it. A slight mustache shadows his upper lip. Some words of vengeance are heard. A voice says, 'Silence in presence of the dead.' At the side of the bed is a double ladder, on which a candle is burning. This single light gives a dramatic effect which Gill was making when we entered. Gill is one of those whom Victor Noir called his friends in a frank and cordial manner, he loved the sincere. A child is brought in: It is about five years old at most. This is Earnest, the nephew of Victor Noir, who he adored. 'You see your uncle is asleep,' says some one. 'Ah!' says the child, with a curious stare, 'for how long?' 'Forever!' 'Oh! see, sir, how he has bled; some one has hurt him.' Then to him: 'How pale he is! I want to shake hands with him, like this morning.' We look on with silence. This unconscious grief of the child, this singular phrase, 'some one has hurt him,' touches us more perhaps than the tears of his intended wife, his sister in law, father, mother and brother.

The *Reforme* says of Prince Bonaparte that when reading an Italian publication he was struck by a word referring to a young girl. The Prince was paying attentions to her when the husband arrived, and told him he would not sanction their continuance. Some days after he was shot in the head, while in the middle of the woods by Pierre Bonaparte himself. Public rumor soon made known the perpetrator of the crime to the police, and a captain of the mounted force was charged with his arrest. Pierre Bonaparte had a certain reputation for courage, and also for skill in the use of fire arms. Two officers arraigned to arrest him at the cafe where he usually visited, and to have two men to seize him on receiving a signal. The captain went into the cafe, seated himself near Pierre Bonaparte, and engaged in conversation with him. While speaking he remarked the butt ends of two pistols, spoke of their fine carving, and having got them into his hand, he believed a favorable moment to give the signal. The assassin was unprepared, armed, and during the fight he found a chance to stab the captain with a stiletto. The Pope had him tried for this double murder, when he was sentenced to death, but was pardoned by the Pope.

The Facts and Philosophy of Strikes.

According to a resume in the New York *Times*, there were in the vicinity of that city thirty strikes within the past year. Only a few of those gained their point. The printers, 1,300 of them, lay idle for over three months, and gained some concessions. The potters of Trenton, N. J., did nothing for over five months and, though aided pecuniarily by other trades unions, were compelled to seek other avocations, having also driven some of their own employers out of the business. The collar laundresses of Troy demanded one cent more per dozen pieces, and, having failed to bring their employers to terms, established a co operative laundry, and are now doing a fair business. The recent strike of the telegraph operators was one of the most notable failures. The trades unions of New York now embrace almost every conceivable trade and have $60,000 on hand. Nothing could be more deceitful, however, than the apparent strength of these organizations to inaugurate and sustain strikes. The more numerous each combination becomes, the more elements of discord does it embrace. A tailoress recently up in Utica, got together under circumstances that would be sure to create a division in a body of 200, especially when it is a question of bread for the wives and children. This is the principle also, that explains the superiority of the capitalist over the organizations of laborers, though it seems to be a very hard one for the workingmen to comprehend. The employer is assisted by a very few men (quite the reverse of a very few men); the laborers are many and subject to division, in spite of the solemn oath of secret organization. When two bodies contest a point, unless it is a combat of muscle, that one usually wins which is made up of the fewest individuals. Other things being equal, the smallest of the two co ordinate legislative bodies will rule. This disadvantage of numbers make strikes costly to the working classes and should lead men of scanty means to hesitate long before engaging in them. Co-operation is a cheaper experiment.

Who Will be the American Cardinal?

A letter from Rome brings us the following hint about the proposed American Cardinal: "Some of the Bishops are so delighted at the opportunity afforded them of showing their proficiency in Latin that they get on the stump at the slightest provocation, and make long speeches. Some of our American Bishops have especially distinguished themselves in this manner. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, was most eloquent on "the expediency of asking the Council at this moment, and in necessity as a regenerator of society." None of his colleagues had contested this point, but his Grace is after a Cardinal's hat, and hoped that his oratorical efforts might help his chances. By the way, there seems little doubt that an Eminence will be chosen from among the four following: McCloskey, Spalding, Purcell and Kenrick. The latter counted confidently on his promotion two years ago, but he was obliged to go home as he came, without the red stockings. As it is, the Pope, although he cannot interfere lest he should be accused of a desire to prevent freedom of discussion, does not look favorably on all this waste of time in irrelevant speech making, so that Archbishop Spalding will probably yet distance his more words competitors."

The St. Paul *Press* sensibly tells invalids who go to Minnesota in search of health that the trip is useless if one expects to be cured by sitting boxed up in a house all the time as at home. Says the *Press*: "The invalid who is fit to come here at all ought to be in the open air at least five or six hours of each day. Walking may be too severe exercise, but riding always does good. Oxygen is what the consumptive needs. It is for the want of this that he wastes away and dies. By day and night the diseased lungs or the weak lungs demand pure air. It is in vain to call upon Minnesota to help one in poorly ventilated and over-heated apartments. One may as well stay at home, east or south. Many and many a sufferer makes this mistake, only to think the climate of Minnesota a humbug, and then die. Nor will one blast of cold air morning and evening suffice. One must be out hour after hour in the fresh air, and thus supply to the system the oxygen and nutriment it needs. Again we say to invalids, don't come to Minnesota expecting to get cured by being boxed up. Air is the only medicine that can cure the consumptive."

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

VELOCIPEDES are said to be still popular in Buffalo.

LONDON has a magazine called the "Chatter Box."

GASVILLE and Needmore are two towns in Indiana.

THE vineyard California brags most of contains 300,000 vines.

THE Iowa Legislature has one female and one colored officer.

FECHTER has made an engagement to play in Paris this spring.

THREE Arab chiefs lately supped with Napoleon and the Empress.

DORE is said to have made 10,000 pictures since he was 14 years old.

TWENTY thousand pupils attend private schools in Paris.

DR. [illegible] has a venerable wife and [illegible].

THE Viceroy of Egypt has a $10,000 meerschaum. He had better "leave it."

NEW YORK has enough outcast children to make a population [illegible] file, eleven miles long.

TEARS were shipped from St. Paul recently in [illegible] muskrat skins, the collection of only thirteen days.

THE Rev. R. L. Collyer has been offered $3,000 a year and a parsonage by the Church of the Unity in Boston.

THE latest story from Paris is that Victor Noir was to have been married on the evening of the day Pierre Napoleon killed him.

JUDGE MASON, an elderly Hall employee by Perry Devere, of Springfield, died, suddenly from the effects of bad liquor, the other day, and was buried the same afternoon.

SEWARD's prophecies are always unlucky. Hushed hardly forgotd unbroken peace for Mexico before there was another revolution there.

A CONGRESSMAN from Alabama nearly furnished materials for a Congressional quarrel the other day. He tried to pinch the gas lightout, but found somebody had stolen the wick.

A TENNESSEEAN was last week sentenced to death for horse stealing, and then, on being convicted on another indictment for the same crime, was sentenced to twenty one years' imprisonment.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT refuses to make a will. He desires that his youthful wife shall have her full legal share of the property. She will do her, therefore, when he dies, to some $32,000,000.

MR. DORSEY, the Pawtucket "friend of the prisoner," has provided for giving a turkey dinner to the inmates of various prisons, from Maine to Kentucky, on the occasion of his birthday, the 31st instant.

THE Japanese, who have colonized in California, are credited with being scrupulously clean in their dwellings and also in their persons. The Chinese are charged with being directly the reverse of this.

A SOUTH CAROLINA paper declares that a young man who lost his wife last week, married another while friends were making preparations for the funeral, and with his bride followed the remains sorrowfully to the grave.

TROLLOPE is writing a series of stories for the *Colaxy*, in one of which he describes a literary coterie discussing titles for magazine articles. One suggests as a title "What is it to be?" Another quickly replies "Something short and thin."

THERE is trouble on the Erie Railway, between the Directors and L. D. Rucker, General Superintendent. There was a report at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to night that Jay Gould had tendered his resignation as President, owing to a quarrel with Fisk.

INFORMATION from Kansas is to the effect that evidence of a startling character in reference to Senator Pomeroy will be produced before the Committee of the Legislature to investigate the charge of corruption against their Congressional delegation.

A PETITION, signed by over six hundred women citizens of Wyoming Territory, has been presented to the President, asking the removal from office of Mr. Bee, Secretary of that Territory, upon the ground of intemperance and immorality.

EAGLESPORT DAM, on the Muskingum, twenty miles below Zanesville, was badly damaged by the recent freshist, nearly one hundred feet of it being carried away. The high stage of water in the river yesterday reduces the possibility of ascertaining the amount of injury done.

MR. RICHARD SCHELL, in his testimony before the Washington committee in regard to the Wall street gold panic of last September, said that many of the best men and strongest houses had not yet recovered from that panic, and it was doubtful if they ever would.

EUGENIE sold the dresses she wore during her Oriental tour, 250 in number, with a great collection of hats and bonnets at auction, for the benefit of her orphan school, but they brought very small prices. The best dress in the lot of rose colored satin, sold for $32.

ON the day of the funeral in Paris of Victor Noir, Marshal Canrobert, the Commander in Chief of the forces about the city, was asked what he should do in case of a riot. He replied: "I shall shoot down 40,000 men if necessary, and I only ask five minutes to quiet Paris."

THE arrangements for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway have been concluded, and a loan will be put on the market about the first of February, to raise the money for prosecuting the work. Some of the contracts have been let, and operations will begin immediately.

ALEXIS ST. MARTIN, whose side was shot away in 1822, in such a manner as to expose the action of the digestive organs to the surgeon's eye, is still alive and well in Canada West. How men have done more for the advancement of science, still one probably ever did so much involuntarily.

MR. GLYN, the London banker, being about to be raised to the peerage, has selected to be called Baron Wolverton, from the name of a station on an English railway, famous for the pies sold to the passengers. Mrs. Grundy is shocked, and asks why not call himself Baron Muttonchop at once.

IT is understood that Secretary Boutwell will continue through February the sale of gold and purchase of bonds as he has done through January. He informed General Butler yesterday that it would be impossible, judiciously, to reduce the estimates of expenses in the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1871.

JOHN DARLI, the murderer of Richard M. Harlan, was sentenced to death at Reading, on the 1st, by Judge Woodward. He received his sentence with the apparent unconcern, which he manifested throughout the trial. Darli made a written confession, through his counsel to the Court, before the sentence of death was pronounced.

A SONG that is just now very popular in the London music halls has the unusual feature of funniness in the idea. The chorus runs thus:

I saw Esau kissing Kate,
And the fact that we all three saw;
For I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau.

AN important case will be argued in the United States Supreme Court next week, involving the validity of Indiana divorces, a point never yet adjudicated in the Court. The Supreme Court of the District decided that such divorces were against the policy of the law here, and refused to recognize the validity of the divorce. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides.

SPEAKER BLAINE was forty years of age Monday. The anniversary was the occasion of many congratulations from his personal friends. The President was forty-seven in April last, and the Vice President will be forty-seven in March next. In the first time in the history of the Government when the average ages of the President, and Vice President, and Speaker of the House, the first three civil officers of the Government, have been under 45 years.

THE Pope has lost all patience with the opponents of his dogma of infallibility, and refused point blank to receive a remonstrance on the subject, signed by one hundred and thirty seven of the bishops assembled in Rome. It is stated that a protest against infallibility, written by the celebrated Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, has created much excitement in the Vatican. Dr. Dollinger is one of the foremost theologians and historians of the church, and is a professor in the University of Munich. He is probably in Rome in the train of the bishop of his diocese. He has already taken high grounds in favor of the abandonment of the temporal power of the Roman See, and is generally in accord with the most advanced liberals in the German and French branches of the Roman Catholic Church.

Relapsing Fever.

Within the last two or three months cases of relapsing fever, a disease heretofore unknown in the United States, have made their appearance in New York, occurring among the most destitute classes. Although but few of the patients have been taken to Bellvue Hospital, and there the fever, in one or two instances, has been communicated to the young physicians in attendance. Although unknown here, epidemics of the disease have frequently been noticed abroad, in Germany, in Russia, and in the British Islands. Like typhus, it is a famine fever, occurring in times of general distress, and attacking the first place the poorest classes of the community. Those who keep up with the medical literature of the day have noticed, several months back, that this disease had made its appearance in London, and that numerous cases had been there sent into the hospitals. Thence it has doubtless been brought, in spite of quarantine regulations, to our own country. The complaint ordinarily begins with a severe chill, followed by the usual phenomena of fever; these continue to increase until after three, four, five, or sometimes six days, copious prostration terminate the attack. The patient remains free of fever, though often feebly and acting, till about the fourteenth day from the commencement of the attack, a second chill supervenes, followed by phenomena similar to those of the first attack. Sometimes a second relapse occurs about the second day, and cases are recorded in which a third and fourth have been observed, though during the fever the symptoms are violent and the pulse very frequent and the temperature high.

The disease is attended with comparatively little danger, the mortality commonly not exceeding four or five per cent. It spreads by contagion, like other pestilences, when thence becomes epidemic. The cases are by no means confined to the poor and needy. MILK is said to have been found, in the London treatment, a specific remedy of great value.

Married Themselves.

A correspondent of the South Haven (Mich.) *Sentinel* gives the following particulars of a recent Spiritualist marriage at Breedville:

"This is said to be a progressive age, and we were most happy to see it verified in the second instance in the marriage at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Brown, of Mr. Wm Knowles and the well known and popular speaker, Mrs. Frank Reid.

"It was expected that Sister Horton would officiate upon the all important occasion, but she was prevented by illness. Under the circumstances it was decided that the next best thing would be for the parties to marry themselves. Accordingly, after a few moments consultation, the following ceremony was repeated by them, and legalized by Justice Hurlburt:

"'Frank, with your consent, before these witnesses, I acknowledge you as my true and loving wife.'

"The bride responding: 'I, too, William, with your consent, before these witnesses, receive you as my loved and lawful husband. Our souls united we shall be true to each other here and in the grand hereafter.'

"After the ceremony the guests, some fifty in number, partook of a bountiful and handsomely arranged repast."

A MINNEAPOLIS letter says: The weather continues frosty—say from 15 deg. to 25 deg. below zero. Not a drop of moisture yet, not a thaw, or an icicle. The trodden snow on the sidewalks is as white as pearl, and as slippery as a greased pole. Cisterns are empty, for we had no fall rains to speak of, and the ice they cut on the river and sell to housekeepers at 75 cents a load of six cakes, three feet long and eighteen inches wide, is half two feet thick and clear as crystal. A large business in ice is done here during the winter.

LAST evening, in a conversation at a hotel in Titusville, it was stated by Titusville men that "$3,000 more had been sent to Harrisburg today, making in all $28,000 for the purpose of engineering through the new county, and that 'the deed' thing would cost $50,000 more before they got through." The next question was why they could not get their rights without having to pay for them.—*Oil City Times.*

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS,

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to J. I. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Unless these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and canting feeling peculiar to females, is a source of legrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself to a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the disputatious and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A protracted sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. There is no medicine in existence so efficacious for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they aid occasion much household discomfort. But the bitter, the genial, and the sceptical in family harmony as well as in the general world, are forever routed and put to flight by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Dyspeptics can rest assured that these appliances of mental disquietude are not to be laid to their charge, but to the effects of their physical ailments, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its auxiliary, the liver and the bowels. Upon these important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters operate in the most searching manner, and by their invigorating influence on the digestive process, and on the nervous system, they restore the patient to a healthy condition, and all the irritable symptoms which are the offspring of indigestion disappear. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is also a remedy of great efficacy in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney complaints, and debility.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Managers of this Company, will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1870.

NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and for other business, will be held at the Hall of F. A. Hoffstot & Bro., No. 244 Smithfield street, late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES M. BELL,
Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, }
January 27, 1870. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of said Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEB

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 89 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. M. Marshall, John P. Marshall,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PHILIP MEYER, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870.

The movements in the stock market to-day for an advance were entirely independent of the gold and bond market. Gold is firm but dull at 121¼@12¼, with no disposition to operate in favor of a decline; yet the general demand for gold is too insignificant to admit of any material stiffness.

Government bonds are dull and appear drooping. Among the sellers there are those who bought just before the close of the old year, at from three to four per cent below present quotations The prospect for any immediate advance not being promising, they prefer to realize and await further developments. Slight improvement in general railroad Union Pacific bonds had also a depressing influence on the Government issues.

Stocks are strong and have advanced a day about one per cent in the average. New York Central, Hudson, Reading, Northwest common and preferred, and Lake Shore are the strongest stocks on the list, and are supposed to go much higher; the market, however, lacks the support of the outside public who are still indifferent, except for the most solid stocks. In our home market the demand for local securities is increasing under an easy money market. Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds are in request at about 85, but few bonds are offered. Next in request are the various school bonds of the different wards, at better rates. Bank stocks also command good prices just now, considering that no dividends can be expected for six months hence.

Money easier, but in fair request at full rates.

Business very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Merrin: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 117; Eighty one's, 118¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113½; do 1865, 113¾; do Consols, 114½; do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 114¾; Ten-Forties, 112½; Adams Express Company —; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, —; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; New York Central, 97; Reading, 90¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 85¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105¾; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 80¾; Erie 25¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5.92	$6.05
Paris, per franc	24	25½
Berlin, thaler	88	92
Frankfort, florins	50	52

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 2, 1870.

Money easy at 6@6 per cent., with exceptions at 4@7 per cent. Sterling firm at 8½@9. Gold quiet, and opened at 121¾ and closed at 121¼@121¾. Exports to-day $14,709. Clearances $21,000,000.

Government strong; Coupons, '81, 18½; 6s, '62, 15¼@15¾; do '64, 15¾@15¾; do '65, 15¾@15¾; do new, 14¾@14¾; do '67, 14¾@14¾; do '68, 15¾@14¾; Pacific 6s, 11½@11¾.

State bonds active and generally higher: Missouris, 90¼; old Tennessees, 54; new do, 49¾; old Virginias, 62; new do, 64; old North Carolinas, 42; new do, 40; Louisiana Levees, 48¾@57½.

Stocks strong, though dull, in all cases up to the highest prices of the day.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 56; Cumberland, 32½; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 15¼; Mariposa, 10; preferred, 27¾; Adams Express, 64; Wells & Fargo, 19; American, 87½; United States, 52¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 25¾; pref'd, 41¾; Harlem, 138½; preferred, 141; Hudson Scrip, 93¾; Reading, 90¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 72¾; pref'd, 89¾; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 76¾; preferred, 86¾; Wabash, 53¾; preferred, 72¾; Ft. Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 21; preferred, 55; C. & A., 104½; preferred, 110; C. & N. W., 95¾; N. J. C., 98¾; Dubuque, 109; St. Joseph, 107; C. C. & C., 74; C. C. & I. C., 18¾.

Sub Treasury balance—gold, $78,958,-238; currency, $4,030,052; general balance, $16,000 All Returns for the week, 1 to 31 inclusive, $3,827,370.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cooler weather, a light run and a better quality of cattle on the market to-day, caused a 1@½c higher at the close, with a good deal of firmness. Receipts of fresh animals, 1,000, with 300 held from Monday, and all sold. Some very superior stock brought 18c, because it was so fine. The lowest grade of bulls went at 6½c. There were only Texans on sale; thinnish cattle sold at 13@14c; good to prime at 15@15½c; best 16c; Indiana steers, 12 cwt, averaged 18c, mostly on scales 63 and 65 pounds per cwt; next best 13 cwts from Michigan, 9¾ cwt, sold at 17½c; 60 fat, 8 cwt, Ohio cattle sold at 16@17½c; 65 Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, at 14½@16c; 36 Canada stillers, 6¾ cwt, at 14½c, with 12 Canada bulls, 7¼ cwt, at 9¾ each; some Dutchess county N. Y., steers raised by Cyrault sold at $800 each, are now on exhibition in the city. They are the best four ever got together. Sheep are firm at Monday's rates; sales of a car of Ohio, 77 lbs, at 6c; a car Illinois, 82 lbs, at 6½c; a car Michigan, 93 lbs, at 7¾c; a car, 102 lbs, at 8¾c; a half car Canada, 118 lbs, at 8¼c; arrivals to-day, 4000 head. Hogs scarce and higher; 2000 head arrived to day; live are worth 10@10¾c, city dressed 13@13½c and western 12@12¾c.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Live hogs quiet at $8@8.90 for common to medium, $9@$9.25 for choice to extra. Cattle steady at $4@5.50 for butchers', $6.25@6.87½ for shipping beeves.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Cattle unchanged at 3@6½c. Hogs: small sales good to choice at $8.60@8.80.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The advance noticed yesterday in heavy brown sheetings of Atlantic and Pacific brand has extended to other makes to-day, and some buyers consequently seem more anxious to take hold of this class of merchandise while others stand aloof, knowing the advance cannot be maintained a month hence. Appleton A, Amoskeag A, Stark A, and Indian Head yard wide brown sheetings are all advanced from 16@16½c, and Wachusetts and such brands from 15½@16c, but Anawan brown are reduced from 13½ 12½c. Prints of good styles and printing cloths are in fair request at good prices, bad styles in fugitive colors are selling at low rates. Pacific lawns in fine display at 18c, and Sprague at 17c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2 1870.

Business generally exhibits dull, the demand for nearly everything being restricted, whilst entirely to supplying immediate wants, and with a light volume of business in the aggregate, there are no important fluctuations in values. The grain trade continues very sluggish, notwithstanding there is no great accumulation of stock, the supply, nevertheless, is considerably in excess of the demand, and ordinary business, corn, rye and oats have to be taken into store or put in elevator, as it is impossible to find purchasers. Flour, also, is less active, the firmness which prevailed some ten days since, under the influence of the boom in the west, having subsided, superfine now having declined 50 cents from under. The demand in the market is dull and weak, and for some days past prices have been tending downward. The Grocery trade is moderately active, though it might be a good deal better and then be nothing to brag of.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged—sales at $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@8c.

BUTTER—The arrivals continue large, unusually so for this season of the year, and the market is dull at former rates for good to choice roll, which is freely offered. Dairy unchanged—28@33 for good to choice roll.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; sales of lots at $2.25; prime at $2.50, and choice at $2.75@3.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull and nominally unchanged, at $5@6@6.50 per bbl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Dull: $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5.00@6.00 per bbl, as to quality.

CANNON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged, at 20@30c gals, for 50 or 100 bbl lots, with the usual advance in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and unchanged. Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@12 for halves. Pitted cherries, 25c.

DRESSED HOGS—Very dull, and commission men report that they cannot get over 10@10¼ cts.

EGGS—Unchanged at 25c.

FEATHERS—58@60 cts.

FLOUR—Market quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice. We continue to quote western flours, at $5.00@5.50 for spring, $5.75@6.00 for winter, Rye Flour, $6@6.50.

GROCERIES—The most important feature in the grocery markets is that the sugars have still further declined, refineds being down a full half cent, and New Orleans has declined about ¾ to a ⅞. It was thought last week that prices were not likely to go any lower, that the bottom had been touched, and buyers were advised to lay in their supplies, but in this the trade were deceived. It is possible that the bottom has not been reached, and prices may go still lower, but of this there is uncertainty. Coffees are quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Teas and Spices. Mould Candles are down a cent, while in Fish there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

SUGARS—S H, 10¼@10¾; Havana 12@13; Cuba, 11½@13; Porto Rico, 12¾@13¾; Demarara, 13¾@13¾; New Crop New Orleans Sugar, 11¾@12¾c for choice. Refined down a full half cent.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 73@80c; Porto Rico, 68@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, 85c; Silver Drips, 75c; Perfection Drips, 95c; Jersey, 65c; Lovering, 75c; Golden Drips, 50@60c; Common, 45; Booth & Edgar fancy, 85c.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21½; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 23½.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7¾c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1.20@1.30; G. P., $1.45@1.50. Imperial, $1.10 to 1.80. Oolong, 85 to $1.45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1.50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONGRESS WATER—$8.00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins, 18¾c.

SPICES—Cassia, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Grain Pepper, 35 Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1.50.

BAR LEAD—Sells at 7½c for pressed. SODA—"Babbitt's," 12c; "Oakley's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 30; Chem. Olive, 85c.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; Star, 12@13c.

SAL SODA—$2½@3.00.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3.00; White Fish do do, 7.00; No. 1 Mackerel Shore in bbls $28.00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17.00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14.00; Half bbls 3½ in additional; Lumber Herring $10@11.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in wheat in this market and prices are nominal y unchanged—$1.16@1.18 for good to choice red, and $1@1.10 for common to fair. Rye is dull and neglected—may be quoted at 90c. Corn is dull and unchanged, discontinues duli and thin arrivals both by rail and river are increasing; we continue to quote at 78@80 on wharf. Oats dull, the demand being very light, though the arrivals are by no means large; 48@50 in sacks. Barley dull and nominal at $1 for spring and $1.10 for fall.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@23, and the offerings continue light.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6.00@6.50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1.45@1.45, and No. 2 at 93@95. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The demand continues light, and prices are unchanged—50 by the car load and 55 for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Market weak, with a drooping tendency. Shoulders, 13½ @ 13¾ and 14½ for sugar cured. Sides, 16 for plain and 17 for sugar cured. Breakfast Bacon, 18½ and Sugar Cured Hams 19. Lard 17 in tierces. Mess Pork $29.

POULTRY—Market almost bare. Dressed, chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEED—Sales of 40 bushels clover seed at $8.10. Timothy seed is still quoted at $4.75@5 and flaxseed at $2.10@2.15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.75 by the car load.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1.00 proof ascribed, $1.10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY Feb. 2, 1870.

"Combinations" and "rings" appear to be very popular both in business and politics, and all the declaiming of the press and pulpit does not appear to exert sufficient power to prevent them. The latest "ring" reported, and it must be one of no mean proportions, is in the oil regions where a combination is said to exist, which has for its primary object to maintain, and, if possible, advance the price of crude oil. The parties composing the "ring" are said to be producers and eastern speculators, and that they have been able to manipulate the trade for several weeks past successfully, must be conceded. The clique or "ring," as it is called, is exerting a bad influence on the market here, for it is the impression upon a point that the producers are dealers feel warranted in paying; and but for this combination, it is believed that crude would be down to its level, and if it could only reach that point, there would be a good demand for it, as there are a good many empty tanks waiting to be filled, but that they will not be filled in the present attitude of affairs is pretty certain. It is possible, however, that this "ring" will soon have accomplished its object, and when it dissolves or is broken up, the trade will again be free and untrammelled, and business, legitimate business, will again improve. It is not generally expected, however, in any event, that business will be what is termed active for a month or more, though as already intimated, it is probable that a considerable amount of crude oil could be sold whenever it gets down to its proper level.

REFINED.

Market weak with a continued drooping tendency. Spot quoted at 29½; February at 30¼—Sales 600 each February to July at 31.

CRUDE.

There is some little inquiry far spot, with 13 bid, but there are no sellers, it is said, under 13¼. Seller 10 July nominal at 13, and buyer at 16.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works 640, on account Fisher Bro; Prosyth Oil Works 320, on account Fisher Bro; A. R. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Johnston & Paine 50, on account T. Chess; W. Wilson & Co; 40, on account C. W. Mackey; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum Co; Vista Oil Works 160, on account Waring, K. & Co; Citizens Oil Works 320, on account W. D. Robinson; Eagle Oil Works 160, on account B. S. Duncan.

Total.....1,920 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,025 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Fa & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 500 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L. & S. 205 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

H. W. C. Tweddle 179 bbls lubricating oil to J. R. Bartlett, New York.

Total lubricating.....179 bbls.

Total refined.....1,720 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 2,600 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour 7,000 bbls were 4,100 bbls; market dull and 50@60 lower; sales 885 bbls at $5.60@6.80 for superfine State and western; $5.15@5.90, extra State; $5.20@7.0, extra western; $5.85@6.35, white wheat extra; $5.10@6 80, R. H. O.; $5.50@6.20, extra St. Louis; $6.20@8.75, good to choice do. Rye Flour heavy and lower; sales 200 bbls at $5.90@6.00 for Canada quiet. Corn heavy; sales 207 bbls western at 98@99c; 2,000 bushels Western at $1.00@1.02 for unsound. Wheat nominal; receipts 5,000 bus; market less active and 1@2c lower; sales 46,000 bus at $1,17@1.20 for No. 2 spring; $1.27, winter red Jersey; $1.38@1.39, winter red and amber western, the latter selling at extreme; $1.42, white western. Rye quiet. Barley heavy; sales 14,000 bushels at 90c for Canada West on track; $1.00 for State and Canada West on private terms. Barley malt dull, sales of 600 bush State at $1.10. Corn; receipts of 3,100 bushels and nothing; sales of 28,000 bush at 88@90c for new mixed western, 90c for new yellow Jersey. Oats; receipts of 8,474 bushels and declining; sales of 38,000 bush at 48c for western, 58@60c for State. Unsound heavy, 58@61 in casks. Rice dull, Carolina 8@7c. Coffee firm. Sugar steady; sales of 600 hhds Cuba at 10¾@11c. Molasses dull; sales of 150 hhds New Orleans at 75c. Petroleum dull; 93@97½c crude, 31c for refined. Hops firm, 18@28a for American. Wool firm; sales of 340,000 lbs at 46@50c for domestic fleece, 40@46c for pulled; Leather heavy; sales 300 sides Buenos Ayres. Coal quiet and unsettled. Turpentine firm, 46@47c. Sheathing copper steady, 32c. Ingot copper moderately active, Lake Superior 21@21½c. Pig iron quiet and steady; 2,000 tons Scotch at $33@34 for No. 1 and $30@31 for No. 2. Tallow dull and declining, at $8@8½ for prime; $8@8 for prime mess; also, 1,000 bbls new mess, seller March, at $26.25. Beef steady, with sales of 135 bbls, at $10@15 for new prime mess, $8½@16.50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet and steady, with sales of 100 tierces at $16.00@18.00 for prime mess, $17.00@21.00 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales 75 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut Meats dull, with sales 100 bbls at 11½@12½c for pickled bellies, 10¾@11c for pickled hams, and 11¾@12c for pickled shoulders. Middles heavy, with sales 325 boxes at 16c for Cumberland cut, 14¾@15½c for short ribbed, 15½c for long salt hams, and 15½c for Straffords. Dressed Hogs steady at 11¾@12¾c for western. Lard opened a shade firmer and more active, but closed heavy, with sales 3,325 tcs at 15½@16¾c for steam, 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also 600 tcs steam at 16@16¾c seller February, 16¾c seller March, and 18¾c seller April. Butter quiet and steady at 17@35c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 10@12½c. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat very quiet and in buyers' favor, with sales No. 2 spring at $1.16@1.20, winter red at $1.26@1.30. Corn dull and 1@2c lower, and at number accepted at $1.27@1.30. Rye heavy and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 51½@55c for western. Corn dull and heavy at 86@90c for new mixed western. Pork heavy, dull and nominal at $26@28.25 for mess for March. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Cut meats, winter, in request without material change. Bacon rather more active and prices slightly in buyers' favor. Lard dull and heavy; no firm. Eggs steady at 30@32c for fresh.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Flour dull and 10@25c lower; sales 700 bbls at $5.50@6.00 for family. Wheat unchanged and the supply light; red winter $1.10@1.12. Corn unchanged—ear 75c. Oats steady at 50@60c. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and unchanged, with sales of 400 bushels at 1.20, and winter $1.25@1.30. Cotton firm and nothing at 24½@24¾c. Groceries firm and in good demand, with sales of 400 hhds sugar new leaf arriving. Whisky firm and in better demand, with sales 200 bbls at 98c. Hogs dull and lower at $8.75@8.25 for live, and $10.25@11.00 for dressed; receipts 1,900. Provisions dull and unsettled. Mess Pork $26@26.50. Bulk Meats nominal; shoulders 10¾c, sides 13½c, and 14¼c for clear ribbed and clear. Bacon dull and nominal, with shoulders at 12¼c, sides at 15 and 15½c for clear ribbed and clear. Sugar cured hams 18½@19½c. Lard dull and neglected; steam 15c, and kettle 15c; nominally unchanged. Butter and cheese dull; shoulders 9¾, sides 11½@12¾ and hams 13¾ to 14c. Butter dull but not lower; fresh 28 to 32c. Eggs firm at 22@24c; the latter rate for selected. Linseed oil firm at 90@92c. Lard oil $1.45@1.45. Petroleum dull; crude 12½c; refined. Sugar dull; New Orleans 11@ 13¾c. Molasses dull at 75@77c for New Orleans. Coffee firm and in good demand at 18 to 21c.

Beef cattle firm and in good demand; prices fair to choice $6 to $7 per gross. Sheep firm and higher; good to extra $3.50 to $6 per cental gross.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. January 2—Tobacco strong; prices full at $6@8¾c for lugs and common leaf, $9@11 for medium leaf, $12@15 for good manufacturing, $20@24 for bright; stock on hand 331 hhd, 63 tcs, 6 bxs. Cotton unchanged at 24½@24½c. Hemp nominally unchanged. Flour firm; for low grades at $4.15@4.40 for superfine, $4.50@4.80 for X, $5@5.25 for XX, $5.50@5.75 for XXX, $6@7.50 for family. Wheat rather easier, choice spring in elevator at 96c, No. 2 red fall at $1.02@1.06, No. 1 do at $1.10@1.15, choice at $1.18@1.25. Corn steady and more doing, No. 1 yellow in elevator 70c choice to fancy white 73@78c, mixed sacked 76c; yellow 77@80c; choice to fancy white 78@82c. Oats firmer, at 45@48c for sacked. Barley dull, at $1.05@1.25 for Minnesota spring and $1.35 for prime fall. Rye firm at 78@80c. Whisky quiet at 93c. Pork dull and lower at $27,00@27,25. Dry Salt Meats: small sales of shoulders at 11c and clear sides at 14½c. Bacon very dull, at 12½@12¾c for shoulders, 14c for clear sides and 19c for sugar cured hams. Lard dull at 16¾c for keg. Sugar unsettled and accurate quotations cannot be given; tendency downward. Coffee 18¾@23c. Plantation Molasses 66@80c. Receipts—Flour, 3300 bbls, wheat, 5,300 bush, corn, 10,700 bush; oats, 4,600 bush.

CHICAGO, February 2—Easier at exchange unchanged. Flour quiet; spring extras at $3.80@4.75. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 87c, No. 2 fairly active at 80½@81¾c, and closing at 80¾@81c; this afternoon, market dull at 81c seller March and seller February, and 82½c seller March. Corn firm, with sales of No. 2 at 70¾@70¾c regular, and 71@71½c for fresh; closing at 70¼c regular; new at 52@53c; this afternoon, No. 2 nominal at 71c. Oats tolerably active, and 1@½c higher, with sales of No. 2 at 38¾@39c, closing inside. Rye nominal at 76c for No. 2. Barley quiet at 74@76c for No. 2. Highwines dull at 92c offered, and 93c asked. Mess pork unsettled and irregular; closed at 25@37½c lower; sales at $25.50@26.00 cash, closing at 25.50. Lard quiet at 15c. Dry salted shoulders at 10c; rough sides at 12¾c; short rib at 12c; middles at 13¾@13¾c. Dressed hogs 12¼c higher; sales at $10.25@10.50, closing at $10.25. Receipts during the past 24 hours; 556 bbls flour, 29,183 bush wheat, 45,105 bush corn, 15,800 bush oats, 2,515 bush rye, 9,042 bush barley, 11,595 hogs. Shipments: 5,000 bbls flour, 11,145 bush wheat, 12,230 bush corn, 11,286 bush oats, 1,480 bush rye, 1,309 bush barley, 3,394 hogs.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Receipts 165 hhds tobacco at $3.80@5.12 for frosted trash, $6@7.50 for sound lugs, $8@9 for low to medium leaf, $12@28 for good to prime, $20@30 for medium bright wrappers. Cotton dull and lower; middling 23¾c waiting to be filled, but that they will not be filled in the present attitude of affairs is pretty certain. It is possible, however, that this "ring" will soon have accomplished its object, and when it dissolves or is broken up, the trade will again be free and untrammelled, and business, legitimate business, will again improve. It is not generally expected, however, in any event, that business will be what is termed active for a month or more, though as already intimated, it is probable that a considerable amount of crude oil could be sold whenever it gets down to its proper level.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—Receipts of flour 600 barrels, wheat 3,150 bushels, corn 1,440 bushels, rye 360 bushels; dead hogs 27,219. Shipped: Flour 1,400 bbls; wheat 7,750, corn 16,000, oats 1,000, rye 400, hogs 20,400. Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal, Michigan amber $1.03 bid, but held at $1.03½; corn steady at 92c for No. 1 old, 72 new, and no grade 63. Oats dull and nominal. Dead hogs dull at 10@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour in more demand and firm; Northwestern extra family $5@5.75. Wheat dull; red $1.29@1.25, white $1.35@1.60. Rye dull $1.00. Corn dull and heavy at 80@90c for new mixed western, and 90@95c for yellow and nominal at $26@28.25 for mess for March. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Cut meats, winter, in request without material change. Bacon rather more active and prices slightly in buyers' favor. Lard dull and heavy; no firm. Eggs steady at 30@32c for fresh.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Flour dull and 10@25c lower; sales 700 bbls at $5.50@6.00 for family. Wheat unchanged and the supply light; red winter $1.10@1.12. Corn unchanged—ear 75c. Oats steady at 50@60c. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and unchanged, with sales of 400 bushels at 1.20, and winter $1.25@1.30. Cotton firm and nothing at 24½@24¾c. Groceries firm and in good demand, with sales of 400 hhds sugar new leaf arriving. Whisky firm and in better demand, with sales 200 bbls at 98c. Hogs dull and lower at $8.75@8.25 for live, and $10.25@11.00 for dressed; receipts 1,900. Provisions dull and unsettled. Mess Pork $26@26.50. Bulk Meats nominal; shoulders 10¾c, sides 13½c, and 14¼c for clear ribbed and clear. Bacon dull and nominal, with shoulders at 12¼c, sides at 15 and 15½c for clear ribbed and clear. Sugar cured hams 18½@19½c. Lard dull and neglected; steam 15c, and kettle 15c; nominally unchanged. Butter and cheese dull; shoulders 9¾, sides 11½@12¾ and hams 13¾ to 14c. Butter dull but not lower; fresh 28 to 32c. Eggs firm at 22@24c; the latter rate for selected. Linseed oil firm at 90@92c. Lard oil $1.45@1.45. Petroleum dull; crude 12½c; refined. Sugar dull; New Orleans 11@ 13¾c. Molasses dull at 75@77c for New Orleans. Coffee firm and in good demand at 18 to 21c.

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LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Receipts 165 hhds tobacco at $3.80@5.12 for frosted trash, $6@7.50 for sound lugs, $8@9 for low to medium leaf, $12@28 for good to prime, $20@30 for medium bright wrappers. Cotton dull and lower; middling 23¾c waiting to be filled, but that they will not be filled in the present attitude of affairs is pretty certain. It is possible, however, that this "ring" will soon have accomplished its object, and when it dissolves or is broken up, the trade will again be free and untrammelled, and business, legitimate business, will again improve. It is not generally expected, however, in any event, that business will be what is termed active for a month or more, though as already intimated, it is probable that a considerable amount of crude oil could be sold whenever it gets down to its proper level.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—Receipts of flour 600 barrels, wheat 3,150 bushels, corn 1,440 bushels, rye 360 bushels; dead hogs 27,219. Shipped: Flour 1,400 bbls; wheat 7,750, corn 16,000, oats 1,000, rye 400, hogs 20,400. Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal, Michigan amber $1.03 bid, but held at $1.03½; corn steady at 92c for No. 1 old, 72 new, and no grade 63. Oats dull and nominal. Dead hogs dull at 10@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour in more demand and firm; Northwestern extra family $5@5.75. Wheat dull; red $1.29@1.25, white $1.35@1.60. Rye dull $1.00. Corn dull and heavy at 80@90c for new mixed western, and 90@95c for yellow and nominal at $26@28.25 for mess for March. Beef in moderate request and unchanged. Cut meats, winter, in request without material change. Bacon rather more active and prices slightly in buyers' favor. Lard dull and heavy; no firm. Eggs steady at 30@32c for fresh.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Flour dull and 10@25c lower; sales 700 bbls at $5.50@6.00 for family. Wheat unchanged and the supply light; red winter $1.10@1.12. Corn unchanged—ear 75c. Oats steady at 50@60c. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley dull and unchanged, with sales of 400 bushels at 1.20, and winter $1.25@1.30. Cotton firm and nothing at 24½@24¾c. Groceries firm and in good demand, with sales of 400 hhds sugar new leaf arriving. Whisky firm and in better demand, with sales 200 bbls at 98c. Hogs dull and lower at $8.75@8.25 for live, and $10.25@11.00 for dressed; receipts 1,900. Provisions dull and unsettled. Mess Pork $26@26.50. Bulk Meats nominal; shoulders 10¾c, sides 13½c, and 14¼c for clear ribbed and clear. Bacon dull and nominal, with shoulders at 12¼c, sides at 15 and 15½c for clear ribbed and clear. Sugar cured hams 18½@19½c. Lard dull and neglected; steam 15c, and kettle 15c; nominally unchanged. Butter and cheese dull; shoulders 9¾, sides 11½@12¾ and hams 13¾ to 14c. Butter dull but not lower; fresh 28 to 32c. Eggs firm at 22@24c; the latter rate for selected. Linseed oil firm at 90@92c. Lard oil $1.45@1.45. Petroleum dull; crude 12½c; refined. Sugar dull; New Orleans 11@ 13¾c. Molasses dull at 75@77c for New Orleans. Coffee firm and in good demand at 18 to 21c.

Beef cattle firm and in good demand; prices fair to choice $6 to $7 per gross. Sheep firm and higher; good to extra $3.50 to $6 per cental gross.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. January 2—Tobacco strong; prices full at $6@8¾c for lugs and common leaf, $9@11 for medium leaf, $12@15 for good manufacturing, $20@24 for bright; stock on hand 331 hhd, 63 tcs, 6 bxs. Cotton unchanged at 24½@24½c. Hemp nominally unchanged. Flour firm; for low grades at $4.15@4.40 for superfine, $4.50@4.80 for X, $5@5.25 for XX, $5.50@5.75 for XXX, $6@7.50 for family. Wheat rather easier, choice spring in elevator at 96c, No. 2 red fall at $1.02@1.06, No. 1 do at $1.10@1.15, choice at $1.18@1.25. Corn steady and more doing, No. 1 yellow in elevator 70c choice to fancy white 73@78c, mixed sacked 76c; yellow 77@80c; choice to fancy white 78@82c. Oats firmer, at 45@48c for sacked. Barley dull, at $1.05@1.25 for Minnesota spring and $1.35 for prime fall. Rye firm at 78@80c. Whisky quiet at 93c. Pork dull and lower at $27,00@27,25. Dry Salt Meats: small sales of shoulders at 11c and clear sides at 14½c. Bacon very dull, at 12½@12¾c for shoulders, 14c for clear sides and 19c for sugar cured hams. Lard dull at 16¾c for keg. Sugar unsettled and accurate quotations cannot be given; tendency downward. Coffee 18¾@23c. Plantation Molasses 66@80c. Receipts—Flour, 3300 bbls, wheat, 5,300 bush, corn, 10,700 bush; oats, 4,600 bush.

CHICAGO, February 2—Easier at exchange unchanged. Flour quiet; spring extras at $3.80@4.75. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 87c, No. 2 fairly active at 80½@81¾c, and closing at 80¾@81c; this afternoon, market dull at 81c seller March and seller February, and 82½c seller March. Corn firm, with sales of No. 2 at 70¾@70¾c regular, and 71@71½c for fresh; closing at 70¼c regular; new at 52@53c; this afternoon, No. 2 nominal at 71c. Oats tolerably active, and 1@½c higher, with sales of No. 2 at 38¾@39c, closing inside. Rye nominal at 76c for No. 2. Barley quiet at 74@76c for No. 2. Highwines dull at 92c offered, and 93c asked. Mess pork unsettled and irregular; closed at 25@37½c lower; sales at $25.50@26.00 cash, closing at 25.50. Lard quiet at 15c. Dry salted shoulders at 10c; rough sides at 12¾c; short rib at 12c; middles at 13¾@13¾c. Dressed hogs 12¼c higher; sales at $10.25@10.50, closing at $10.25. Receipts during the past 24 hours; 556 bbls flour, 29,183 bush wheat,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Office Alf. Gabby, formerly of Allegheny police force, is now with Alderman Mullen.

Geo. W. Rahe caused the arrest of Jno. Hare yesterday for the larceny of $45. Hare was committed for trial by Alderman Taylor.

A Warrant was issued yesterday by Alderman Thomas for the arrest of Geo. Crookham for threatening to disembowel David Adams.

Officer Bowden has resigned his position on the Allegheny police force and will open an Alderman's office in the Diamond in a few days.

Solomon Matters, of Alderman Mullin's police, was arrested and held for a hearing, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a spring balance scale from Isaac Hipsley

Messrs. Forrester & Megraw, of Allegheny, have been awarded the contract for the stone work for the basin to surround the Humboldt Monument in the Park.

Pennsylvania Reserves.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association held this evening as per announcement elsewhere made.

Disorderly.—John Popp appeared before Justice Heisel yesterday, and stated that John Bonman had been conducting himself in a disorderly manner. A warrant was issued for the arrest of John.

A warrant was issued by Justice Barker yesterday for the arrest of Wm. B. Edwards, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Hannah M. Piant, who alleges that he struck her in the face.

Abused his Wife—Jane Cooper made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging her husband with assault and battery, and also with abandonment. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Margaret Jones says her husband, David Jones, has deserted her. She thinks he has gone to Detroit. Alderman Mullen has taken action looking toward the apprehension of the delinquent.

Benjamin Taylor alleged before Alderman Mullen yesterday that Joseph Johnson had struck and abused him, a charge which, however, was not sustained at the hearing, which resulted in Joseph's discharge.

Good Appointment.—Officer John McGready has been assigned to duty at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue. Mr. McGready is an efficient officer, and a better selection for the position could not have well been made.

Sebastian Heid, according to his statement before Alderman Mullen yesterday, is in daily fear of death at the hands of his son, Charles Heid. The Alderman has issued a warrant for the youth of alleged parricidal tendencies.

Alderman Mullen yesterday received the information of Thomas Thicket against Thomas Harrison for assault and battery, Harrison having, it was alleged, caught the Thicket by the throat and choked him. Warrant issued.

Insurance.—The insurance on the property destroyed by fire at Beck's Run, an account of which we published yesterday, was $4,446, distributed equally between the Franklin, Boatman's and Cash Insurance Companies of this city.

Held for Court.—Daniel Morgan who was arrested on a charge of abandonment on oath of his wife, made before Mayor Brush, an account of which we published yesterday, waived a hearing and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at court.

Enlarged.—Our enterprising and well conducted contemporary, the *Dispatch*, yesterday enlarged four columns, and now presents a very handsome appearance. We are glad to note this new evidence of the continued prosperity of our neighbor.

Personal.—A. E Fay, Esq., of the Oil City *Times*, a new and enterprising daily paper devoted to the interests of the oil regions, and Mr. C. W. Staats, of Oil City, are in the city. Both are genial gentlemen and we hope their visit may be pleasant and profitable.

Margaret Martin alleges Frederick Bowers obtained boarding at her house to the amount of six dollars and then removed his baggage without paying the bill. Alderman Mullen yesterday arrested the youth and held him for a hearing on a charge of fraud.

Not Paid Up.—George Snyder yesterday made information before Alderman Mullen, setting forth that John Myers had obtained from him $12 24 worth of meat on credit, and was attempting to leave the city without paying the bill. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of fraud.

Held for Trial.—Westley Hill and Jas. Scanlon, who were charged before the Mayor, on oath of John Fadden, with the larceny of a watch, were yesterday held for trial. Still gave bail, and Scanlon, who was in jail on a former charge of larceny, waived a hearing, and a commitment was lodged against him.

Committee Meeting.—The Committee of City Councils on Fire Alarm Telegraph met yesterday and organized by electing John H. Hare chairman, and appointing S. T. Falsely, clerk.

The pay roll of the Fire Alarm Telegraph employes was presented and approved, after which the committee adjourned.

Alleged Gamblers.—Two informations were made yesterday before Alderman Taylor by Edward Doggett, charging three young men with keeping a gambling house and being common gamblers. The accused were arrested and gave the names of James and John McCree and David Link, all fictitious. They were held for a hearing.

Trover.—Hannah M. Piant brought an action for trover and conversion before Justice Barker, yesterday, against Hannah Lippert. She alleges that she was some time ago employed in Mrs. Lippert's family, when she quit work she left her clothing there. She subsequently called to get it when Mrs. Lippert refused to let her have it.

Assault and Battery.—Harry Skinner, a colored man, residing at the corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue, was arrested yesterday and taken before the Mayor on a charge of assault and battery on oath of John Hopkins. It appears that the parties had a difficulty, when John threw a brick bat at Skinner's door, whereupon the latter struck him Skinner gave bail for a hearing.

To Capitalists.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the Dollar Savings Bank offering for sale the fee of a large body of coal land. The situation, on a railroad, only six miles from the city, rendering the surface as wel as the underlying coal easy and quick of access and therefore saleable, will commend this property to capitalists as presenting a rae chance for profitable investment.

Attempted Fraud.—Yesterday Louis Shamberg, of the firm of L. & J. Shamberg, cattle dealers, made information before Alderman Mullen against Louis Zoller and Henry Groebel for fraud. The accused are charged with purchasing cattle to the amount of $481 from the Shambergs, and after selling them pocketing the money and attempting to clear out without settling with the firm. Warrants have been issued.

Pittsburgh Female College has just closed the first half of the winter term, and the second half is about commencing. The present is therefore a very opportune time for new scholars to enter. The College is in a prosperous condition, and equals if not surpasses any similar place for the education of young ladies in this country, and the terms are quite reasonable. Send for a circular to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D, President of the Faculty.

The Youth's Cabinet.—The 7th or February No. of this eight-paged journal for youth is already out. The contents, original and select, are such as will interest and instruct youthful readers and even their fathers and mothers will not fail to be edified by an attentive perusal of this excellent periodical. It should have a very large circulation. Where else can so much reading at once harmless and useful, be purchased for the pittance of sixty cents?

Pugnacity.—Jacob Reigle is a vender of milk in Allegheny. Yesterday he was returning home after his day's labor, pretty full, it is said, not of milk, but something else which had a pugilistic influence. Its effects were exhibited in an attack on Jacob Blum, whose right eye was in consequence shrouded in gloom. Jacob Blum, however, had one eye left, and with this left eye he found his way to Alderman Egger's office yesterday and charged his assailant with assault and battery. The police are on the lookout for Jacob Reigle.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—New Members Sworn In—Organized for the Year—Monthly Reports—Resolutions.

A meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at their office on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Present: Messrs Anderson, Douglass, Hutchison, Hartley, Hays, Torrence, members holding over, and Messrs. Shaw, McKee, Fitzsimmons and Moorhead, members elected by Councils at their meeting Tuesday afternoon. These gentleman were sworn in by Alderman Nicholson. R. H. Hartley, Esq., was then called to the Chair, *pro. tem.*

An election for officers was then held, Mr. Hays acting as teller.

For President, Mr. Douglass received five votes and Mr. Kincaid three. The former gentleman was accordingly declared the choice for President.

Mr. George Fortune was unanimously elected Secretary.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary.

Postponed until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Conference in relation to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, reported progress.

Mr. Hartley offered a resolution instructing the President to correspond with Senator Howard in relation to the interest on the "unexpended balance" in favor of the Board. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the poor tax was fixed at one mill on the dollar.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the Secretary was instructed to inquire if F. Weir, an inmate of Dixmont Hospital, could not be removed to and kept at the City Farm.

Mr. W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the City Farm, presented his monthly report, from which it appears there are 168 inmates in the Home at the present time. During the month 12 males and 9 females were admitted, and 16 males and 12 females discharged, showing a net decrease of seven inmates. There were three births and three deaths during the month.

Dr. T. A. Rex submitted a report showing 56 visits paid, and 24 patients receiving medical attention at the office during the past month.

Dr. Benham submitted his annual report, showing 571 visits made, 232 patients treated, 5 deaths and 5 births during 1869, showing a large increase over 1868.

The reports were received and filed.

On motion adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Meeting Tuesday Night—Business Transacted—Reports—Motions, &c., &c.

Birmingham Council Tuesday evening held its regular monthly meeting. The following members were present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Oliver, Schwarm, Redman, Ward, Vogely and Burgess Salisburry in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were, on motion, dispensed with.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Ordinance Committee, reported that it had examined the accounts of the Treasurer and found them correct, and that there was a balance of about $1,500 on hand. The report was accepted.

The various borough officers sent in their reports which were adopted.

Mr. Oliver, from the Street Committee, reported that the Committee had made considerable repairs in the streets, and that a break in the sewer on Washington street had been attended to. Accepted.

Bills were read as follows: From Gas Company, amounting to $311,64, which gas was used for borough purposes; from Charles Kolbecker for taking care of five pigs, $28; from Walter Finch for street repairing, $9,50. Sundry bills from the borough officers, amounting to $174,00—from Mr. Patterson, the borough regulator, for forty days' work, for services rendered: from James Stenger, for medicine furnished to a man who died in the lockup, forty cents.

Mr. Oliver moved to refer the bill of Kolbecker to the Finance Committee, with power to act. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Schwarm, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the amount of the other bills.

Mr. Doyle moved that a warrant of $600 be drawn in favor of Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill for paving done. Adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

Inquests for January.

From the Coroner's books we ascertain that inquests were held as follows during the month of January, 1870:

1st, William Murray, conductor on the Fort Wayne Railroad, killed at the outer depot in Allegheny; 5th, Christopher Hosbach, a lad, accidentally drowned in the pond formerly used as the National Skating Park, East Birmingham; 7th, Joseph Weidner, an old man, run over on Penn street by a passing wagon; 10th, Wm. C. Temple, aged fifty-five years, death from congestion of the lungs; 10th, infant son of Jane Bird, death from spasms; 10th, Thomas Lindsey, death from apoplexy, in Shaler township; 12th, Elizabeth Davis, child, death from convulsions; 17th, John D. McClelland, brakeman, killed by a freight train on the Connellsville Railroad; 18th, Wm. Ross, death from congestion of the lungs, in Allegheny; 20th, Jane Monteed, death from natural causes, in Allegheny; 20th, Mrs. Manlin, death by suicide while laboring under a fit insanity, produced by fever; 21st, Mary Hoffman, death from natural causes, Allegheny; 29th, Joseph Grubbs, death from *mania a potu*, in the Allegheny lock-up; 31st, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, burned to death at her home in Virgin alley, on the night of the 29th; 31st, Philip Banion, death from *acute gastritis*. Total, 15.

A Word to the Ladies.

We would cordially invite the attention of our lady readers to the very rich, elegant and beautiful display of artistic handiwork in vari-colored wax now on exhibition in the art show windows of Messrs. Gillespie & Co. and Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, on Wood street. These are specimens culled at random from the wax works department of our excellent home educational institute, the Pittsburgh Female College, and they attract universal attention and admiration. Specimens of any thing in this line can be seen in any of the windows mentioned, but more especially in the show window of Messrs. Gillespie & Co. These are specimens culled at random from the wax works department of our excellent home educational institute, the Pittsburgh Female College, and they attract universal attention and admiration. Specimens of any thing in this line can be seen in any of the windows mentioned, but more especially in the show window of Messrs. Gillespie & Co. and Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, on Wood street